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Tower Views

by Clearway

Runciman Begins Task

Hungary Treaty Revision?

A Hot Dog by Any Name . .

¶ **Harvest in Central Europe**—Peasants bend to their work along Central Europe's frontiers and bind the ripened grain. One is a Sudeten German. Another is a Czech. The tall harvester with his Oriental flair and his strange speech is a Magyar whose ancestors rode westward from the steppes of Asia. The fields blow and the workers sing at nightfall. Harvest is early. There is work to be done and little time for talk. In the broad fields the tense negotiations of diplomats seem remote. • Yet politics and the restless sweep of conflicting ideologies invade the peasant's world, whether he thinks much about it or not. In Prague, British Viscount Runciman undertakes his mission to bring Czechoslovakia and its Sudeten Germans into a working accord.

¶ **Eyes on Hungary**—Now that Bulgaria has received a diplomatic recognition for its rearming in violation of the Treaty of Neuilly, Hungary is next in line. The Balkan nations have found widespread support in their removal of world war stigmas from Bulgaria. Other signatories of the Treaty of Neuilly, including Britain, France, and Italy, express tacit approval of the recent series of Balkan accords. So has Germany. Those accords amounted to a partial treaty revision by peaceful means. Now Czechoslovakia is reported seeking to extend this conciliatory practice to Hungary. A possible difficulty is the reputed opposition by Germany to an accord between Hungary and the Little Entente.

¶ **National Socialists Abroad**—The Czechoslovakian dispute centers on demands of National Socialist Germans led by Konrad Henlein. Similar groups are at work in other countries. Hungary's Nazi organizations consider the fusion of the Hungarian National Socialist Party with the "Hungarize" Movement. In Zurich, Switzerland, the Fascist National Front defied an order forbidding public displays. A running fight developed after midnight with police, who quelled the disturbance.

¶ **Racialism** — When intolerance takes over the controls—even if harsh action is directed sincerely against those who are believed detrimental to national well-being—world highways fill with those seeking a more tolerant home. Italy today announced that its schools will be closed to all foreign Jews starting with the fall term. There are about 47,000 Jewish students who are Italian citizens, and the ruling is presumed not to apply to them. • So Italy drives ahead with its new racist doctrine. Premier Mussolini denies that he is imitating Germany which has just banned more Jewish doctors from following their profession. A wave of ultra-nationalism is sweeping Italy. It even drowns the lowly hot dog. Italian equivalents are being sought for this and other "exotic" food names, such as hors d'œuvres, roast beef, and sandwiches. • Which reminds us of the man who copyrighted the name "hot dog" in Chile. Anyone who wanted to sell them had to find another name. Among the substitute names were "Sandwich Alemana," or German Sandwich; and "Salchicha Caliente," or Hot Sausage.

¶ **Refugees**—Application of racial discrimination does not always work smoothly. In Austrian Germany the labor market for domestic help was dislocated by extension to Austria of the Nuremberg laws against Jews. At least for the present, application of the law is modified. Aryan women are permitted to remain in Jewish households, although women with homes in the country are required to return and help in harvest. August opens with many Jews facing notices to vacate apartments. • So the refugee problem grows. In London, George Rublee is elected permanent Executive Director of the new international committee for aiding refugees, launched a month ago at Evian-les-Bains in France. Mr. Rublee is an American. Lord Winterton becomes chairman of the committee. The four vice-chairman, not yet named, represent the United States, France, Brazil, and the Netherlands. In Berlin, the American George Brandt recently began his work as official refugee observer for the London committee.

¶ **Men Who Draft Basic Law**—In the Holy Land a British technical commission winds up three months of investigation and starts back to London. • In Albany, N. Y., nine men are named to draft in final form the results of the State Constitutional Convention. Their clauses will be submitted to the voters for a referendum vote. • In Antioch, Syria, registration figures for the forthcoming plebiscite indicate Turkish control of the Sanjak of Alexandretta. • When words regulate the lives of millions, what manner of men ought to weigh each syllable!

¶ **Rules for Success**—Nine rules for success recently laid before business college graduates in Albany extolled admirable qualities including good cheer and a will to win. Somehow the First Commandment was omitted.

New Deal Splits Even With Foes in 4 States

Clark, Court-Anti, sweeps Missouri — Pendergast machine loses State fight—Dodd and Hamilton, New Dealers, beaten in Virginia—Roosevelt follower wins in Kansas.

By the Associated Press

Roosevelt backers and anti-administration candidates divided the Democratic honors in four primary elections, according to nearly complete totals today.

At the same time, T. J. Pendergast, "Boss" of Kansas City, saw his State Supreme Court aspirant of his Kansas City Democratic machine substantially defeated in the Missouri nomination race.

Senator Bennett Champ Clark of Missouri, foe of the court bill and other White House measures, won a landslide renomination. So did Senator George McGill of Kansas, loyal follower of the President.

Their victories were not unexpected, however, for both had the active backing of their State party organizations. President Roosevelt had taken no part in either race.

The same division extended to nominations for House seats in two other states. Three West Virginia Representatives who have supported the President defeated their opponents, but in Virginia two avowed New Dealers lost out.

Following is a summary of the latest returns:

Missouri—Senator Clark, frequent Roosevelt critic, wins Democratic renomination by 489,000 to 79,000 of his nearest opponent. Former Gov. Henry S. Caulfield chosen Republican nominee. The Pendergast candidate for judgeship, James V. Billings, was defeated by Judge James M. Douglas of St. Louis 390,500 to 292,000.

Kansas—Senator George McGill, Roosevelt follower, easily wins Democratic renomination; former Gov. Clyde M. Reed captures Republican nomination; the Rev. Gerald Winrod, called pro-Nazi by opponents, runs third; Gov. Walter Huxman, Democrat, renominated; will be opposed by State Senator Payne Ratner, Republican.

Virginia—Two Roosevelt supporters lose House races; Representative Howard Smith defeats William E. Dodd, Jr., 19,721 to 6,500; former Representative Colgate Darden unseats Representative Norman Hamilton.

West Virginia—Representatives Ramsay, Edmiston and Johnson, who have backed President, win Democratic renomination.

Representative Howard Smith of Virginia, whose district includes the "home towns" of George Washington and Thomas Jefferson, won a 3-to-1 victory over William E. Dodd, Jr., son of the Former Ambassador to Germany. The vote, with 10 precincts missing, was: Smith, 19,601; Dodd, 6,530.

Mr. Smith, a Rules Committee member who fought the wage-hour bill, claimed the right to vote as he thought best on administration measures, while the 32-year old Dodd had said, "a vote for me is a vote for Roosevelt." Smith was on the "blacklist" of Labor's Non-Partisan League (C I O), but he led

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Japan Called 'Responsible' For Future Course on Border

MOSCOW, Aug. 3 (AP)—Soviet Russia has thrown on Japan's shoulders the responsibility for further conflict along the Korea-Siberian-Manchukuoan border.

Even as Moscow warned of possible "serious consequences" if Japanese "provocations" continued there were indications of Russia's wish to reach a peaceful settlement of the fighting that started sporadically after recent "incidents."

A communiqué issued by Tass, the official Russian news agency, declared that "since the very beginning of the conflict the Soviet Government has declared that it intends only to defend territory indisputably belonging to the Soviet Union."

A newspaper which reliably reflects official opinion recalled that the Government had indicated a willingness to redefine the boundary separating Siberia from Japanese Korea and Japanese-protected Manchukuo.

Militarists Accused

The communiqué declared that Red forces remained "exclusively within the limits of Soviet territory," and that reports of Russian air raids were "emphatically refuted by competent Soviet circles."

The communiqué accused Japanese militarists of circulating the air raid reports "in order to justify their repeated attacks on Soviet territory and the tremendous losses which they have to bear."

"The assumption also is expressed that Japanese militarists are encouraged in their provocational actions by certain Japanese diplomats," the statement added.

"Under these conditions further continuation of hostilities, fraught with extremely serious consequences, is regarded inevitable."

TOKYO, Aug. 3 (AP)—The Japanese Government directed its second protest in 24 hours to Soviet Russia, in an effort by diplomacy to end fighting along the Russian Siberia-Japanese Manchukuo frontier.

The fighting still between large forces was said by a Japanese communiqué to have ended at 10 a. m. The Japanese said the Russian troops had retreated some 1,500 yards from Japanese positions.

A "general lull" prevailed along the border following the battle, the communiqué said.

Peace Efforts

A Foreign Office spokesman said Japan hoped to localize the trouble and settle it by diplomatic steps, but the presence of large forces in the frontier area indicated the battle which began July 31 might be a prelude to major operations.

However, Japanese official circles still insisted the situation was unlikely to develop into a full-sized war.

The Foreign Office said Foreign Minister Gen. Kazushige Ugaki and War Minister Gen. Seishiro Itagaki were "watching developments with perfect calmness" and were ready to settle the incident diplomatically—but that all negotiations were based on a recognition of Changkufeng as part of Manchukuo territory.

Japan harassed by guerrillas and floods: Page 4.

CIO Proposes New Plan In Maytag Strike

Federal vs. State power is big issue as NLRB orders hearings in spite of Governor.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 3 (AP)—The striking C. I. O. union at Newton's Maytag Washing Machine Company today proposed to the company's officials that the labor dispute be negotiated on the basis of the minority plan offered by the company's representative on the recent Arbitration Board set up by Gov. Nelson G. Kraschel.

The union officials, meeting at a hotel here, drafted a telegram to E. H. Maytag, President of the firm, offering to meet with company representatives "in open conference" here this afternoon.

The proposal on which the union suggested negotiations be opened provides that the men return to work under the 10 per cent wage cut which caused the strike May 9.

The company would meet its requirements for preferred stock, amounting to $1,083,000, from the profits, and 50 per cent of the remaining profit would be devoted to restoring the wage cut.

The plan also provides that any other wage adjustments would be negotiated after the men had been working 90 days.

Test of Power

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3—Federal vs. State power is the issue involved in the clash between the National Labor Relations Board and Gov. Nelson Kraschel of Iowa over the Maytag Washing Machine Company's strike hearing.

Alleging that the hearings in Newton, Iowa, of charges made by strikers in the washing machine plant were fomenting disorder and preventing a settlement, Governor Kraschel forbade Labor Board officials to hold further hearings. He sent 250 National Guardsmen into the strike area to enforce his decree.

Now the National Labor Relations Board has ordered Madison Hill, its trial examiner, to resume the hearing in the Federal Courthouse at Des Moines on Thursday.

The Governor has warned, "There will be no Labor Board hearings in the military district of Iowa without our permission."

The Board said if the Governor construed his order as applying to the Federal Building in Des Moines, then it would have no alternative "but to proceed with the hearings on the authority of the national power which it exercises."

"Any other course," the Board held, "would be a subordination of the national to the State authorities in matters affecting national sovereignty and of the civil to the military authorities in times of peace."

The Supreme Court case of Sterling vs. Constantine was cited to show that the proper use of military force by a Governor is "to maintain the courts in the exercise of their jurisdiction and not to override them: to aid in making their processes effective and not to nullify them."

Importance of the issue involved was indicated today when the Labor Relations Board sent its General Counsel, Charles Fahy and its Associate General Counsel, Robert Watts, to Des Moines for resumption of hearings tomorrow.

Settlement of the strike, called on May 9, may avert a climax to the Federal-State issue.

Studying Europe's Refugee Challenge

Pix Photo

Lord Winterton, Chairman of 27-Government Committee, at Conference

Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster shown as he spoke to conference called to consider solutions to refugee crisis in Europe. He has since been named head of important committee to handle the task.

Framework for Refugee Aid Set Up

Homeland for Jews urged in Central Africa or South America—Plan to buy millions of acres.

A plan for mass migration, as a solution to the refugee problem, is outlined by Mr. Cazalet, a Member of Parliament, who was one of the British group which attended the recent refugee conference in Evian-les-Bains which laid the basis for a permanent organization to cope with the problem.

By Victor A. Cazalet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—As the result of the conference at Evian-les-Bains it may well be that a few thousand refugees will in the course of the next year find a refuge in other countries.

At the moment the German Government, although it proclaims its anxiety to get rid of a part of the population, apparently wishes to send them penniless out of the country. Although many countries might be willing to find room for refugees who can look after themselves, it is a considerable additional burden even for a friendly nation to have to find home and shelter for penniless refugees.

Palestine, meanwhile, is going through a critical period. It could, of course, take many thousands of refugees. It has taken 42,000 from

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George Rublee

United States Government adviser, has been elected permanent Executive Director of committee to aid refugees.

Germany in the last few years. Today we are faced with the problem of many hundreds of thousands. For them Palestine must at the moment

American named permanent director of committee of 27 nations—Briton to be chairman.

LONDON, Aug 3 (AP) — George Rublee, veteran United States Government adviser, today was elected permanent Executive Director of the inter-governmental committee for aiding refugees from Germany.

Lord Winterton, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, became Chairman of the committee.

The organization, holding its first meeting since it was formed at last month's conference at Evian-les-Bains, France, also agreed that the four Vice-Chairmanships should go to the United States, France, Brazil, and The Netherlands. It did not name the men who would occupy the posts, however.

Mr. Rublee, a native of Madison, Wis., formerly was legal adviser to the United States Embassy in Mexico, D. F., and was an adviser to the American delegation to the London naval conference in 1930.

Palestine Study Ends

JERUSALEM, Aug. 3 (AP)—A British technical commission on the partition of Palestine left for Haifa today to return to London after three months' work in the turbulent land.

The commission had the task of drawing up boundaries of proposed Arab and Jewish states as recommended in the Peel report, which aroused the criticism of both Jews and Arabs.

The Palestine Post said after the submission of the commission's report there was a possibility the British Government would send a financial group to Palestine to study detailed recommendations for fiscal systems under the proposed regimes.

Haifa Curfew Lifted

HAIFA, Palestine, Aug. 3 (AP)—A curfew imposed July 25 when a bomb explosion killed at least 35 and wounded 50 to 60 persons was lifted today, indicating that authorities believed a tense situation arising from Arab-Jewish racial strife was improving.

Hull Tops Capital Officialdom As Other Executives Vacation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 — Two Cabinet officers are all of President Roosevelt's official family that can be found in the capital these midsummer days.

With the President fishing off the Galapagos Islands and Vice-President Garner taking his usual summer rest in Texas, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, is the ranking head of the Government in the capital. Except for a brief vacation in Atlantic City last week with Mrs. Hull, the Secretary expects to stick to his post this summer.

Foreign affairs are such that Mr. Hull does not feel free to get much farther away than his hotel apartment, but 10 minutes' walk from the massive gray building next to the White House where he has his office.

True, most of the heads of diplomatic missions have either gone home or have sought cooler climes in this country, but there is a never-ending stream of cables and telephone calls from American representatives abroad passing across the Secretary's desk.

Except for Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, who is just back from an official trip to the International Labor Office Conference and to England as a member of the President's committee studying labor legislation, the rest of the Cabinet has hung out "away on vacation" signs.

Two other Cabinet officers went abroad this summer. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, and Mrs. Morgenthau, went to France, planning to stay most of August on the Riviera. Assistants to Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, expect him back next week from a vacation trip to England and Scotland with Mrs. Roper.

Postmaster General James A. Farley is just back from a vacation in Alaska and is stopping off in Seattle and Canada before returning here, while Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, and his new wife are just setting out for a partly business, partly pleasure trip to the Territory. Alaska falls under Mr. Ickes' jurisdiction in Washington.

'Dimming' Horn to 'Moo' in City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 3—Ten thousand Manhattan automobile horns added $10,000 to city revenue last year by reason of undue vociferousness. This year the fine has been raised to $2 to assure the peace and quiet which the Mayor's Anti-Noise Committee would have reign on this much-traveled isle. More than this, Deputy Mayor Henry H. Curran has written some letters on this noise question—not to the newspapers, but to the major manufacturers of automobiles, suggesting that they get together on a plan for horn "dimmers" for city use.

"The horns should make a low, gentle noise in the city," Mr. Curran holds, "not blast their way through the street. Some sound like a moose horn and others have a strident "beep-beep."

"In my staff car, I put asbestos in my horn and that keeps the tone down."

Mr. Curran was Chairman of the Anti-Noise Committee, and his study of the horn problem has convinced him of the reasonableness of the plan devised by Alfred Reeves, Vice-President of the Automobile Manufacturers' Association, for low-pitched honking within the city, but permitting a strong authoritative blare for faster country going. Henry Ford has made no response to the Curran query, but Chrysler and General Motors engineers have paid personal calls to assure the Deputy Mayor that the question of applying the principle of dimming to horns will be on the agenda for a meeting of manufacturers in Detroit.

The idea that city horns may be gauged to a low plaintive "moo" is not Mr. Curran's first. Installed in office to relieve Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of unnecessary routine, he already has written into the Board of Estimate record that "contact" is not a verb and urged the voiding of the Hendrik Hudson statue on the Henry Hudson Parkway as "the ugliest statue in a city of ugly statues."

New Deal Abolishes Peach Fuzz

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3—Here's the reason you don't have to rub the fuzz off peaches before you eat them these days: It's done by electricity.

The Rural Electrification Administration explained today how it is being done in Georgia with electric power financed by Federal loans.

After the peaches are picked and trucked to the packing house, they are poured on a moving conveyor belt which carries them to an electrically-operated cleaner and grader. A suction blower cleans off all the leaves and extracts the undersized fruit.

Next the peaches go through the de-furring or brushing machines and then pass over a series of rollers on which high-wattage electric lights are focused for the graders to cull all fruit not up to standard. A sizing machine grades them and more conveyors finally take them to proper packing bins.

Economics in the News

Chinese as a Fighting Man—War in the Far East Enters Second Year With Chinese Holding On—A New Factor

By H. B. E.

One of the notions that used to flourish about the Chinese people was that they were poor soldiers. It was a deeply rooted notion, compounded partly of the myth that China is a pacifist country and partly of the spectacle of Chinese very civil war-making. However, it was not based upon fact, as foreign military observers, many of whom have led Chinese troops in action, will attest.

For instance, there was General Gordon, of Khartoum fame. In the T'aip'ing Rebellion, which raged in the '60's, General Gordon was one of the commanders of the Imperial Army. In later years he observed out of his experience, "The Chinese soldier, properly led, is as good fighting material as any in the world." Much the same tributes came from foreign officers who observed the conduct of the Chinese regiment which aided the Powers in quelling the Boxer Rebellion.

This writer on more than one occasion has watched Chinese in action, and admired their stamina and courage. This was in the troubled years preceding the Nationalist Revolution of 1927. It was the usual thing in those days, the days of the perennial combats among the warlord armies, to wind up discussions on the fighting quality of the Chinese soldier with the cryptic remark: "Some day the Chinese are going to surprise the world!" We knew how, but we didn't know who would provide the occasion for the lesson.

Well, that day has arrived, with a year of warmaking between the Chinese and the Japanese to give point to it. Chinese have shown the stuff of which they are made in action against the Japanese. They are the same kind that I once watched in action among themselves. But how different they are! In this struggle their native qualities of stamina and courage are supplemented with two qualities which were absent during the fratricidal conflicts of the Republic.

First, they are now imbued with élan. This is the vital spark which makes armies fight when their backs are to the wall and their supplies are meager. Valley Forge rises to mind. Waterloo, too. It was the Duke of Wellington who, looking at his thin red line, said, "I don't know how my troops look to the enemy, but, egad! they frighten me." Similarly the raw troops which are being flung into the Yangtze defense must have frightened those German officers who till recently were inspiring Chinese strategy. Washington, Wellington, and von Falkenhausen were fortunate in that their armies had an élan which made failure unrecognizable to the troops themselves.

Six months ago Paul Scheffer, the veteran German journalist who had just returned from China, gave me an illustration of this élan. "Such is the spirit of these troops nowadays," he said, "that, if an officer went over to the enemy, he would be killed by his own servant."

The second quality which has been added to Chinese soldierliness is leadership. In the old days officers used to change sides in return for bribes in the form of either cash or a fat office. How could soldiers be expected to give of their best in such circumstances! They were mercenaries in the employ of corrupt generals. Nowadays the officers, particularly the second-string officers, are imbued with a new patriotism. This makes for leadership, and training has equipped patriotism with a technic.

And yet the roster of casualties must have taken heavy toll of these young officers. Likewise it has decimated the best trained among the Chinese troops. The news from the Yangtze tells of a nursing of Chiang Kai-shek's elite and a constant drawing upon the raw troops of the provincial armies. It may be that the leaven has percolated among them, too. We have no means of knowing, certainly none of prognosticating.

Nevertheless, even if this does not turn out to be the case, the real awakening of China, so often hailed in the last 20 years, has arrived. It has arrived with the realization by the Chinese, as the Japanese realized 30 years ago, that they are worthy foemen. China at long last is defending herself successfully. For the first time in millennia she is fighting for herself instead of getting other people to fight for her. And in the process, incidentally, she is pulling Far Eastern chestnuts out of the fire that belong to all the great powers.

History may show that the Chinese effort on the battlefield, this ordeal by fire, is a milestone in the march of time far more significant than many current events which merely appear to be milestones.

Czech Issues: Moves Affect World Accord

British mission opens new approach to dispute with Sudeten Germans over minority rights.

Efforts to forge some sort of structure of peace out of the querulous materials of Central European diplomacy, start upon a new approach as Viscount Runciman arrives in Prague.

The "sympathetic observer," whom Britain has sent to lessen the gap between Czechoslovakia and its autonomy-seeking Sudeten Germans, plans to talk with all factions as discussion over the Czech's new proposed minority legislation progresses.

Meanwhile Britain attempts to assess the realities of Prime Minister Chamberlain's "realistic appeasement" policy—a policy which its designer claims already has done much to prevent war. Study of Britain's political forces shows no disagreement as to the ultimate objectives of peace, but disagreement remains over where—and how—peace can best be built.

Mr. Chamberlain confers with his Foreign and Colonial Secretaries, not only on Europe, but the Far Eastern and Palestine situations. At the same time American diplomats in Prague play an active role of interested observers.

To complicate the situation, there is increasing evidence that Hungary plans to follow Bulgaria in seeking formal release from arms limitations imposed by the World War peace treaties.

Chamberlain's Future

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 3—Mr. Stanley Baldwin lost the prime-ministership in 1929 under the banner of "safety first." Will Mr. Neville Chamberlain be more successful under that of "appeasement—but not at any price"?

This question is underlined by the efforts at appeasement which, through Viscount Runciman's visit to Prague, the British Government is undertaking. It is necessary to go no further back than Mr. Chamberlain's recent speech in Kettering, Northamptonshire, to find the broad outline of the policy on which he has embarked.

For the Prime Minister, apparently looking forward to the period of diplomatic activity following the adjournment of Parliament, claimed that his Government already has greatly reduced the danger of war in Europe.

Preservation of Liberties

Mr. Chamberlain insisted upon the rectitude of aiming as he is doing at appeasement abroad up to but not beyond the point where it might involve either the sacrifice of British liberties or the gradual substitution of the rule of force for that of law. He would "strain every nerve to prevent a repetition of the last great war." At the same time, he said, if Britain were sure there was no other way of preserving its liberties except by war it would fight again.

In this generalization, Mr. Chamberlain might seem not to have gone beyond what is common ground among all the chief political parties in Britain. The very fiercest of his Labor and Liberal critics agree with him upon the necessity of seeking for peace. The difference is over the question of the way to reach this universally sought goal.

Weight to Chamberlain Claim

There is sufficient superficial similitude to one another in the positions taken up regarding it by various British political factions to lend seeming weight to Mr. Chamberlain's further claim that interparty co-operation is as possible of achievement as it would obviously be desirable in the interests of world peace.

The Times of London, explains the situation by declaring that for the Liberals the Prime Minister's policy involves "too much patience and too much trust" in the good intentions of others. Labor, on the other hand, this journal says, has too lately emerged from conditions in which its leaders "were ready to challenge any emergency and to neglect any means of providing against one" to be regarded as "responsible critics."

The Opposition sees the situation in another light. The News Chronicle (Liberal) charges Mr. Chamberlain with standing for "surrender" rather than for "appeasement." This journal adds that the Prime Minister has "sacrificed principles,

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In the Boston Section:

Labor Federation votes compromise to end legislative deadlock.

New fashions shown wholesalers here hint of more colorful Fall.

Whitcomb's name to remain on GOP gubernatorial primary list.

Tobin says Boston may present compass to Corrigan next week.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Women to Join League In Study of Work Status

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Aug. 3—The International Federation of Business and Professional Women, on the recommendation of Mrs. Anni Vipio, of Finland, at its conference here today voted to participate in the work of the League of Nations committee of experts which is to investigate the status of women throughout the world.

The women here recognize that tradition weighs somewhat heavily against them in their work with men. It is by tradition rather than by reason, they think, that the higher positions in the public services of nearly all countries are reserved for men on the tacit understanding that men have families to support and therefore must be "first served."

Women as Family Heads

Figures, the women explain, go to prove that families are by no means the special prerogative of the male worker. In the United States, for instance, where there are more than 10,750,000 women engaged in some sort of "gainful employment," it was discovered that, of those who were unemployed among them a few years ago, 10 per cent were heads of families, while many others had parents or others dependent on their earnings.

Tradition or Reason

It seems abundantly clear to most women here that the "family" theory is traditional rather than reasonable, and that, were reason to be applied to it, sex considerations would be supplanted by the consideration of circumstances.

A group of people who suffer especially from discriminations are, of course, the women teachers. In Great Britain, the Irish Free State, and Switzerland this is most noticeable. The Irish Free State starts its women teachers at about 91 per cent of a man's salary. Switzerland puts up promotion barriers against women in each of its Cantons and consistently pays women at a lower rate than its pays men, although their qualifications may be precisely the same.

It was a relief, the women felt, to discover better things in certain other directions. To discover that, in regard both to the fine arts and to architecture, conditions are better adjusted. In Greece, women are eligible for all State posts—such as museum directors and the like.

Women and Architecture

In regard to architecture, the same kind of freedom operates in most countries. Great Britain, France, Norway, Denmark, Poland, and Yugoslavia are all becoming familiar with the woman architect. In Switzerland, where no barrier exists, but that of a vague kind of public disapproval, women are gradually making their way.

Engineering too appears to be gaining in popularity in many countries. Some countries do not admit women to the engineering profession and in the United States women themselves appear to lack interest in it. But in other countries—Czechoslovakia, Holland and Norway especially—the woman and the machine are becoming linked in popular thinking. Poland boasts of a few women engineers. Yugoslavia records that several women hold high positions in the municipal engineering services of the country.

But, in spite of success in some directions, tradition is still an enemy to the business and professional woman, and it has been the business of the women here to devise ways and means of defeating its tendency to make matters difficult for them.

Women and Economics

Miss Earlene White, President of the American Federation, brought statistical evidence to the conference showing the important role American women played in the economic life of the United States. The American woman, she said, pays an income tax of up to $9,000,000.

In an afternoon session a Swedish delegate spoke against restrictions imposed on married professional women. She maintained a woman has the right to work and be a wife and mother at the same time. The Hungarian Minister of the Interior gave a reception in honor of the congress.

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From New York		From Boston
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$35.00	Round Trip	$40.00

Rates apply any car with 1 or more passengers.

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From Boston
August 2, 13, 20, 25. September 1, 6, 13, 17, 24, 29. October 6, 11, 18, 22, 29. November 3, 10, 15, 22, 26.

From New York
August 3, 10, 15, 22, 26. September 2, 7, 14, 19, 26, 30. October 7, 12, 19, 24, 31. November 4, 11, 16, 23, 28.

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Food and Clothing for Canadian Eskimos

Alaskan Reindeer Thrive in New Grazing Grounds

Top—Deer corraled during round-up. Left center—Day-old fawn makes friends with man and dog. Right center—Deer take the place of sledge dogs. Bottom—The herd scattered on the fawning grounds.

Refugees

(Continued from Page 1)

be only a palliative—though a valuable one.

In Germany today there are some 350,000 Jews, in addition to whom must be added at least 1,000,000 others who, by reason of some Jewish ancestry, find themselves deprived of the status of citizenship and subject to almost daily persecutions and robbery of one kind or another.

The figures for Austria are probably about 150,000 full Jews and at least 200,000 or 300,000 who find themselves deprived of all means of livelihood through their Jewish connections.

Central African Home?

Some place in the world must be found for them. There are vast empty territories in South America and in Africa. My suggestion is that a large area of some millions of acres should be allocated to the Jews. They should be told that they must remain within that area and they must develop their lives there much in the same way as they have in Palestine. This, of course, would mean money. I do not believe that an international loan would be difficult to raise for this cause. Jewish firms throughout the world would, I believe, be only too willing to guarantee the interest.

South American republics have openly said that they want more immigrants. There are vast areas of rich soil waiting to be developed. It is quite true that some of the colonies have not been a great success, and personally, although I think a good many refugees might well find a home in South America, I think the best solution would be Central Africa.

Nearly 35 years ago Mr. Joseph Chamberlain offered the Jews a refuge in the neighborhood of Kenya and Uganda. This was turned down because of their natural and traditional longing for Palestine.

There are still areas in that part of the world in which white men can live and prosper. The best land is already taken, but if you go to a hotel at the last minute and find the best rooms engaged or booked, you are compelled to take what is left.

Sturdy Race

I should like to see a small party of Jews, who have already had experience on the land in Palestine, sent out to prepare the way for others in a new settlement in Africa.

The problems of the Jews in Eastern Europe is another matter. In Hungary, Rumania, and Poland, there is a strong anti-Semetic feeling. There are 3,500,000 Jews in Poland, a great proportion of them taking no part in Polish life, living by themselves and increasing at the rate of more than 30,000 a year.

In Rumania, there are very nearly 1,000,000 Jews, in Hungary 400,000. In these countries the legislation and feeling against the Jews is nothing like what it is in Germany. A very real problem exists, nevertheless, the solution of which is nothing but emigration on a large scale.

Immediate Help

One of the main advantages of starting some big scheme of Jewish migration would be that it might have the effect of mitigating the existing sufferings and privations to which the Jews are subject in Europe today. If the Governments of Eastern Europe felt that there was a hope in the near future of a percentage of their Jewish citizens being able to emigrate, they might well relax in their treatment of them at the present time.

The extent of the problem is both baffling and appalling, but nothing will excuse this generation if it either refuses to face the situation or fails by some means to meet it.

In face of the religious persecution which is being enacted in Europe today, every Christian is called upon by the very tenets of his faith to stretch out his hand to mitigate the misery involved. Failure to deal with it will be the failure not only of democracy but of Christianity as well.

Canada's Test Reindeer Herd More Than Doubles in 4 Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — Canada's newest industry, reindeer ranching, is thriving so vigorously that the Dominion Government is now preparing to loan a herd to the Eskimos.

The purchasing of some 3,000 head from Alaska owners in 1929, the five years' trek of the herd to the Mackenzie River Delta on the Arctic Ocean and its final delivery, 2,370 strong, to a representative of the Government, constitutes an epic in game migration that has been discussed around the world. Now faith in the project appears vindicated by the ability of the reindeer to thrive and breed in their new environments. Latest reports from Kittigazuit Reindeer Reserve, which covers about 6,000 square miles and may support indefinitely a total of 25,000 reindeer, show that the 2,370 animals had increased (despite thinning out for improvement of stock and food) to a well-balanced herd of more than 4,000 at the round-up in July, 1937 and that last April and May another 2,000 fawns had been born, and that already, within three years of arrival, the deer can begin to be used for the purpose intended, namely the welfare of the natives.

The supplying of dressed meat to the natives in times of scarcity was a minor consideration. More permanent benefits would result if the natives could be taught to manage their own herds, decided the Government, and, with this end in view, several Eskimos have been in training with the Government herd. It is now proposed to establish a native herd and to increase the opportunities for the younger natives to learn reindeer husbandry.

The plan being considered is to separate 800 or 900 deer from the Government herd and place them in charge of two native families under the supervision of a Government officer. These deer would then be regarded as a native herd distinct from the main herd, and would be moved gradually eastward in the general direction of the Coppermine River—their ultimate destination to be determined later. It has been suggested that they spend the first year at least in the vicinity of Anderson River, about 100 miles east of the Reindeer reservation, where a preliminary investigation has indicated that conditions generally are suitable for the herding of the animals.

Although the natives who may be entrusted with the management of the reindeer herd will be largely responsible therefor, the deer will remain the property of the Government on the understanding that they are only loaned and that a herd of corresponding size and condition must be returned eventually. This arrangement, think officials, will permit the natives to secure ownership of the natural increase which may result from the care the animals receive. Such native deer would also be subject to revert to Government ownership if not properly herded.

Erling Porsild, Government botanist, who had charge of the moving of the reindeer and spent two years spying out suitable grazing lands, reported a tract 10,000 square miles in extent is available in the northwestern Mackenzie District; that the pasturable country north and northeast of Great Bear Lake comprises an additional 38,000 square miles, and that the largest territory suitable for reindeer ranching is along the west coast of Hudson Bay from Nelson River north to Dawson Inlet. Thus a new source of food and clothing, in a more accessible form than that provided now by seal, whale, caribou and bear, may eventually become the daily fare of all the north coast and west Hudson Bay Eskimos.

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Czechs Divided On Merits Of British Mission

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Aug. 3—The arrival here of Viscount Runciman, Britain's "advisor-mediator" who hopes to ease the differences between Czechoslovakia and its autonomy-seeking Sudeten German minority, is viewed with mixed feelings by the Czechs.

The man in the street regards Lord Runciman's presence as detrimental to the country's independence, whereas official circles express the view that his coming denotes recognition by the British Government that the fate of Czechoslovakia is a world interest, not merely a local one.

According to irrefutable informa- here, the initiative for the Runciman visit came from London. Czech authorities felt not only that it would be extremely hard to refuse the offer, but that as they are determined to make every concession compatible with maintenance of their national safety the Runciman mission could only help, not harm the Czechs' cause.

Hopeful Sign Seen

As Lord Runciman arrived, negotiations between Premier Milan Hodza and a committee of Sudeten Germans were in full swing. The progress of the negotiations was not known, but one member of the British party observed that "the fact that they are on speaking terms might be regarded as a hopeful sign."

The American Minister to Switzerland, Hugh Wilson, was expected to go to Prague today to confer with the American Minister there on the subject of the Czech-German problems. He also is to discuss Czechoslovakia's relations with Poland. It is believed Mr. Wilson will go on to Warsaw shortly.

American interest in these questions is deeply appreciated here because whether or not the United States refrains from mixing in European affairs, it is none the less true that American opinion is taken into serious consideration by the European Chancelleries in the framing of their policies.

It understood that Lord Runciman is to begin his talks at the soonest possible moment and after seeing President Eduard Benes and Premier Hodza will have a talk with Konrad Henlein, leader of the Sudeten Germans.

Perhaps the biggest obstacle to agreement is that the Sudetens want complete autonomy in all regions in which they are in a majority that is to say, all along the strategic frontier dividing Austro-Germany from Czechoslovakia, whereas the Czechs are only prepared to grant provincial autonomy to the historic Provinces, in each of which the Sudetens, though possessing certain special rights as a "nation," would still be a minority in the whole province.

Czechs

(Continued from Page 1)

strategy and friends in a headlong flight from collective security."

Labor Equally Unfriendly

Labor is equally hostile to Mr. Chamberlain. Attacking the Prime Minister for refusing in the name of appeasement to take strong measures to prevent the bombing of British ships in Spanish waters the Daily Herald (Labor) says the planes which are doing the mischief must belong either to Gen. Francisco Franco or else to Premier Benito Mussolini. If to General Franco, it ridicules the idea that "locked as he is in a desperate struggle with the Spanish Government" this rebel leader could possibly risk war with Britain merely to prevent that country from protecting its own flag. If, on the other hand, the offending war planes are acting under the orders of Signor Mussolini, "where," the Daily Herald asks, "is all this Anglo-Italian friendship?"

In the course of his speech, Mr. Chamberlain protested against opposition endeavor to give the impression abroad that there is national disunion in Britain. In claiming that such endeavor is being made, he is in some measure supported, for instance by Mr. John Steele, lately London correspondent of the Chicago Tribune.

Writing in The Times Mr. Steele says that America has been brought to regard Mr. Anthony Eden as "a martyr to his faith in democracy and his opposition to the dictators." Mr. Steele also urges that something needs doing "to convince America that Britain is not pursuing a wholly selfish policy in Europe and is not ready to sacrifice democracy to her immediate interests."

This is taken to confirm Mr. Chamberlain's allegation that British opposition propaganda is creating international mistrust, even though the main object of the Opposition's allegations may conceivably have been only to convince the British electorate that the Labor and Liberal Parties could form a better government than the present one.

Italian Schools Bar Alien Jews

ROME, Aug. 3 (AP)—The Government announced today all foreign Jews would be barred from Italian schools beginning with the fall term.

A communiqué said: "Beginning with the scholastic year 1938-1939 the admission of foreign Hebrew students, including those residing in Italy, to all Italian schools of all grades is prohibited."

At the same time the Government announced a new program to increase the efficiency of the Nation's armed forces. A communiqué said: "At recent meetings held by Il Duce with the Minister of Finance and the Chief of General Staff of War and Air a further program to increase the efficiency of our armed forces was concluded."

It gave no other details.

The ban on Jewish students presumably does not apply to the 47,000 Jews who are Italian citizens.

The Fascist race doctrine issued July 14 by a group of Fascist professors proclaimed that Italians were an Aryan race and denied that Jews were members of "the Italian race."

There has been no move, however, to exclude them from Italian citizenship.

Reich Business Tax Up

BERLIN, Aug. 3 (AP)—Pressed for funds to finance its tremendous public works and armament program, the German Government boosted corporation taxes for all companies in which income exceeds 100,000 marks (about $40,000) annually.

Companies previously paying a 30 per cent corporation tax will be assessed 35 per cent this year and 40 per cent in 1939 and 1940. Those now paying 15 per cent will be assessed 17½ per cent this year and 20 per cent during the next two years.

Last year the corporation tax produced approximately 1,500,000,000 marks. Under the new rates it is expected to yield 1,750,000,000 marks in 1938 and 2,000,000,000 marks in 1939 and 1940.

Hungary and Little Entente Seek Accord on Minorities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Aug. 3—An agreement between Hungary and the Little Entente, similar to the one just concluded between the Balkan Entente and Bulgaria—approving rearmament prohibited by the World War treaties—is being sought, according to a Czechoslovak diplomatic source here.

Hungary's price, however, is expected to be considerably higher than Bulgaria's was. Hungary has already launched an impressive rearmament program and no longer feels that the Little Entente's consent is necessary. As in previous negotiations, notably those which began at Sinaia last summer (of which the present talks are a continuation), Hungary wants besides real concessions on the minority issue.

The situation is also complicated by the fact that whereas Italy and Germany both approved the agreement between Bulgaria and the Balkan Entente, one of them at any rate, namely, Germany, is understood to be opposed to a similar treaty between Hungary and the Little Entente.

Meanwhile Hungarians are delighted with Bulgaria's success, which they consider a striking example of treaty abrogation. The press here writes that the World War peace terms were so unjust that even the very powers which imposed them now realize that they must be changed.

In this connection the presence at Prague of Viscount Runciman, British "advisor mediator" in the Czech-Sudeten-German dispute, is interpreted here as a sign that the great powers are seeking to rectify the "injustices" of the peace settlement.

Air Arm for Hungary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST — Hungary has set out to build an air fleet, thus defying the last military restrictions of the Treaty of Trianon. Now 20 years after the end of the World War, all military clauses in the peace treaties have become obsolete. Bulgaria, to be sure, is still poorly armed, but that is due to lack of funds rather than to limitations imposed from outside.

A "Nicholas V. Horthy National Flying Fund" has been inaugurated here, with the full support of the press and public opinion, and is to receive voluntary as well as obligatory contributions. This, moreover, is only a supplementary fund, for the Air Force is to receive its share of the 1,000,000,000 pengo (about $200,000,000) levy which has been imposed for the sake of general re-armament.

Thus, the Hungarians are giving for their Army in three ways; voluntarily, through regular taxation, and through a special tax on capital which, on large properties, reaches as high as 20 per cent. And the Government is pressing all these measures of collection.

Nazi Groups United

BUDAPEST, Aug. 3 (AP)—A plan to unite Hungary's numerous Nazi groups—all of whose leaders have ambitions to become the Hungarian Hitler—was advanced today by the union of two major organizations.

The union was accomplished when Count Alexander Festetics agreed to fusion of his "Hungarian National Socialist Party" with the "Hungarian movement" of Kalman Hubay, believed to be the second strongest leader of Hungarian Nazi groups.

Maj. Ferenc Szalasi, generally conceded to be Hungary's leading Nazi, is in jail awaiting a Supreme Court decision on his appeal from a three-year sentence for illegal political activities.

Accord on Austrian Loans

PARIS, Aug. 3 (AP)—Germany and France have reached an accord, it was announced today, in which Germany agreed to reimburse the French Government for any costs it incurred from its guarantee of Austrian loans.

The French Government partly guaranteed an Austrian 20-year loan in 1933 and a 25-year loan in 1934.

Germany also agreed to settle all Austrian debts in France on the same basis as German debts, except the Young and Dawes loans.

On the Dawes loan, France accepted the same arrangement previously accepted by Britain—reduction of the interest rate from 7 to 5 per cent. Germany agreed to establish a fund as of April 15, 1938, for resumption of amortization which has been suspended for several years.

Reduction of interest on the Young loan from 3½ to 5 per cent also was accepted by France, with establishment of an amortization fund, effective June 1, [illegible].

Germany recently reached a service agreement with Britain covering Austrian loans.

Jewish Physicians Barred in Reich By Drastic Decree

BERLIN, Aug. 3 (AP)—Approximately 6,000 to 7,000 Jewish physicians in Germany have been forbidden to practise after Sept. 30.

The only exceptions to the sweeping decree published in the official gazette were unusual cases wherein the Interior Minister can grant licenses to practise until further notice and certain World War veterans who may be given maintenance grants.

The ban will close one chapter of the systematic drive which began Dec. 29, 1937, when 3,000 of 4,220 Jewish doctors in Germany (without subsequently annexed Austria) were dropped from staffs of private insurance companies.

Since 1933 Jews have been ousted gradually from the ranks of journalists, writers, and artists. Edicts forbid Jews to engage in activities of watchmen, private detectives, credit information bureaus, real estate dealers, loan or real-estate brokers, marriage brokers, and tourist guides. No Jew can hold a government position.

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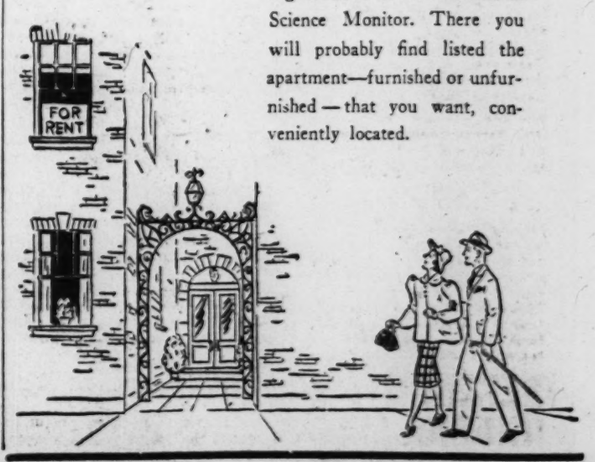

Writer Skirts Storm In Flight Across India

Around the World by Air

With Marjorie Shuler
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Twentieth in a Series

IN THE AIR—One of the most interesting things about being a sky gipsy is that the unexpected so often happens. I was all ready to fly yesterday and, behold, there was nothing on which to fly. The big flying boats of Imperial Airways come out from Europe across the Near East to Karachi, the first port in India, where the flying ship turns south to Calcutta and the land plane makes a more northerly route including Delhi, India. It was my intention to start off from Delhi on the land plane for Calcutta, there to rejoin the flying ship for Rangoon, Burma; Bangkok, Siam, and Singapore, Straits Settlements.

But the flying boat was late getting into Karachi, the land plane was waiting to pick up the mail, and would not arrive in Delhi before evening, when I might board it if I did not mind a little patch of night flying.

Mind it? Of course not. My only concern was that they might not be willing to take me. And the extra day gave me the opportunity to tour the ruins of the old Delhis, the seven cities which moved either from lack of water or under the compulsion of conquerors so that they have left rings of ruined walls and piles of rubble in the vicinity of the present Delhi and New Delhi, the capital of British India.

Officer Is Host

My host was an officer in the Indian Army, so very correct, such a pucka gentleman that he reminded me of the story I heard the other day from an American businessman. The American had been nine days in the interior of India in districts so remote he had not even glimpsed a white man. On the ninth evening he arrived at a railway station rest house. There, in solitary state, sat an Englishman eating baked beans out of a tin can while wearing a dinner coat and black tie. The American rubbed his eyes. But the Englishman was not a mirage. He even affably invited the new arrival to join him at dinner. The American expressed his willingness to do so, but added that he had not expected to don evening clothes. To this the Englishman raised his eyes and remarked, "My bearer knows I always dress for dinner."

It must have been a blow to the American's bearer, for Indian servants loathe having their employers lose face. I found this out when I told my servant to press a dress and he replied that he would wash it first since there were some marks on the inside of the collar.

Stories of Courtesy

While we walked in the gardens of old mosques and clambered in and out of temples, the Englishman and I exchanged stories of the courtesy of Indians, my own contribution being one told me by another American who once found himself on a trip on "Grandfather's Railway," one of the last privately-owned lines in India. Since there was no food on the train, the American had the conductor telegraph ahead to order luncheon for himself and a friend.

The wire was sent, the train in due time came to a stop, and the two men proceeded to eat a leisurely luncheon. Since there was no indication the train was about to start they took their time over the tinned sardines and tomato sauce, the cutlets which might have been almost anything and probably were goat, and the pudding.

Presently the conductor stuck his head into the door of the railway station and said, "Still eating? Well, don't hurry, just be comfortable."

Luncheon over, he escorted the two men leisurely back to their compartment, asking politely if they had enjoyed their meal. Then he signaled to the engineer and the train jogged on.

I actually did miss part of my own dinner last evening in my haste to board the airplane. When I arrived at the airport the crew was still at the table. I was hospitably urged to go in and have anything on the menu I liked.

Start for Cawnpore

It was nearly 10 p. m. before the plane taxied out on the landing field and we were off for Cawnpore. It was pleasant to have the whole cabin to myself. I opened a book to read but found the light too dim. Pretty nice that the chairs can be let way down, I thought. Why not take a nap?

So I turned out the lights, closed my eyes for a few moments and only wakened at Cawnpore on the Ganges when the commander called out: "I came back to talk to you but you seemed to be asleep."

We drank lime squashes in a rather unhurried way, I thought, when the news was broken to me gently, very gently, that we probably could not go beyond Allahabad. It had, it appeared, been blowing hurricanes. There had been lightning flashes I might have seen if I had been awake. So there was to be a choice of a nap at Allahabad Airport until dawn or the waste of an hour to drive between the Airport and the hotel and back again.

Perhaps I should stay awake and consider the situation carefully. I did some considering and then went back to sleep until the first officer came to warn me that we were setting off flares to land and not to look out of the window since the light would be very strong. It was to be Allahabad for the next few hours.

Orders to Proceed

We did very well on a 2 a. m. breakfast of bacon and eggs and then, this time not to my surprise, we got word to go ahead and were soon in the air headed for a dawn landing at Calcutta.

The darkness had completely vanished before I was ready to attend to waking affairs, which is why I am writing the story of the night flight from Delhi to Calcutta as I look out at the lush green of the Bay of Bengal coastline, a welcome sight after the dust of the interior of India. In a few moments I shall be stepping out of the plane ready for whatever Calcutta has in store.

Corrigan Faces Dual Reception

NEW YORK (AP)—New York's official reception for Douglas Corrigan, who flew to Dublin "by mistake," will be held Friday, the day after his arrival from Ireland aboard the U. S. Liner Manhattan. That will mean at least two celebrations—one in the harbor Thursday and a parade up Lower Broadway Friday.

James McGurrin, Deputy New York County Clerk and President of the American-Irish Historical Society, was arranging the final details for the celebration. After the city hall reception the flier will be honor guest at a luncheon of the Advertising Club, Newark, N. J., plans to give Mr. Corrigan an official reception on Monday.

Los Angeles Makes Sure

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Mayor Frank L. Shaw, arranging Los Angeles' welcome for Douglas Corrigan, wants to be sure the New York-to-Dublin flier will arrive—so he sent him a compass on which the needle points south instead of north.

Mr. Corrigan claims he thought he was flying to California instead of Eire.

Ban on Fireworks Up in Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Designed to prevent a repetition of the Fourth of July fatality and accident toll, a bill prohibiting individual use of fireworks has been introduced in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, Pa., by Representative Benjamin K. Long of Phiadelphia.

The measure would provide permits for civic displays, but would make it unlawful to sell within the State any form of fireworks unless a permit was issued by local authorities.

Design for Dahlias

At a One-Man Flower Show

Arrangements of dahlias such as these are included at a one-man dahlia show held each summer at Seattle, Wash. Dr. Hal L. Smith supplies the dahlias from his gardens at Bellevue, Wash.

Oil Workers' Pay Raised in Mexico; More Wells Dug

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Five months following the expropriation of the oil companies in Mexico, the workers in the oil fields have been given the salary increase granted them by the decree of Dec. 18, 1937, and the denial of which formed one of the main points of contention between the laborers and the oil companies.

The salaries, however, will not immediately be up to the amounts granted them in 1937. The Government will make discounts of 8 to 15 per cent on these amounts "until the increased business of the oil industry permits the salaries to be raised to the amount granted by the decree." However, the workers throughout the industry will receive an immediate increase of from 35 to 70 cents daily and a prospect of further increases upon the marketing of the petroleum in foreign lands. For the present the salary increase for the workers will amount to 440,670 pesos monthly (about $88,135).

In making the announcement of the salary increases, Vincente Cortes Herrera, General Manager of Mexican Petroleums, also made several other announcements concerning the industry. He stated that the Government is carrying on a campaign of general improvement and expansion throughout the oil fields. Thirty-six new wells have been dug since the expropriation, 12 of which are in the Poza Rica zone, 12 in the Ebano-Panuco and 12 in the Isthmaus of Tehuantepec.

A new refinery is being built near Ciudad Madero which will have a daily capacity of 11,000 barrels; workers' homes in the same region are being constructed at a cost of 6,000,000 pesos. A vast public works program already under way has cost the Government 4,000,000 pesos during the past three months, chiefly for the construction of oleoducts. In general, according to Señor Herrera, the entire petroleum industry has taken an upturn since the expropriation and Mexico will once again take its place as one of the chief sources of petroleum for the world.

In order to prove his point that Mexico has not only not decreased production since the expropriation but has increased it, Señor Herrera stated that Mexico has succeeded in keeping the normal sales made by the companies and in increasing them little by little every month.

A strong accusation was made by the head of Mexican Petroleums against the oil companies as he stated that they had not attempted to improve their properties during the past few years and were operating as economically as they possibly could. This, he said, forces Mexico to undertake, as the first move in developing its petroleum industry, an extensive improvement program. To this end, refineries, oleoducts, workers' homes, hospitals, railways, and innumerable other constructive works are being undertaken.

Publication Suspended By Toledo News Bee

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 2 (AP)—The Toledo News Bee, a Scripps-Howard newspaper, announced today that with its final edition today it was suspending publication. The announcement of suspension said:

"The News Bee for several years has been published at a loss. So long as it appeared that there was a place in the Toledo field for the News Bee, its owners have been willing to sustain these losses and make further investments on the chance the News Bee would in time become a reasonably profitable institution. This was done in the face of greatly increased production costs, due to mounting labor costs and rising newsprint prices.

"The decision to retire from the field was based on the conviction finally that two afternoon newspapers cannot be published with fair profit for both in Toledo."

Seattles' One-Man Dahlia Exhibition High Point of Summer Garden Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—A one-man dahlia show which is held here each summer has become something in the nature of a beauty co-operative. Dr. Hal L. Smith supplies the lovely blooms from his Floristan Gardens at Bellevue, Washington. Members of Seattle garden clubs do the flower arrangement. Local artists, last year, held a simultaneous exhibit of paintings of dahlias. And this year Eunice Curtis of the Shaffer School of Design in San Francisco will have charge of the arrangements.

The show is held each year in the Frederick & Nelson auditorium. The dahlias are arranged in units all around the wall of the auditorium while the center of the hall contains a large display. On the stage is the exhibit of flower paintings.

Pom poms, cactus, formal, informal, peony type, each bloom has its own sympathetic treatment. Black velvet is a foil for one, old pewter for another; one gay kind was arranged with the lovely vine maple of the Northwest, another was contrasted with montbretia; candles, mirrors and Walt Disney's seven dwarfs are all used to accent the dahlia blooms.

The edible dahlia is in the center arrangement. For years Dr. Smith has been developing it. Already the root has been cooked in several ways. It takes patience and Dr. Smith, who worked at one time with Luther Burbank, has patience.

A list of dahlias of which Dr. Smith is the developer, contains many varieties. Besides the well-known, "Bobby Dean" and "Dad Smith" the list, at random contains "Spotlight," clear sulphur yellow; "Mary Ellen," lavender pink; "Charles Reed," petunia red; "Betty Coulter," large salmon red, and "Amelia Earhart," golden apricot.

Of All Things . . . !

Pleistocene Ice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEND, Ore.—Visitors to the anthropology camp located in the Fort Rock desert country this summer have been served iced refreshments chilled by ice taken from an ice bed estimated to be 10,000 years old. The ice was obtained by Dr. L. S. Cressman, of the University of Oregon and director of the camp, from a cave in the southern Paulina mountain foothills.

Dr. Cressman believes the lower layers of the ice formation in the cavern probably date back to the Pleistocene epoch, during which time a vast lake covered the Fort Rock basin. It is also his opinion that important discoveries would probably be made if excavations were conducted in an area inhabited by Indians during the lake era.

The camp is a research project operating in the fossilized sections of the eastern Oregon country.

Animal Fire Alarms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—A banty rooster and two horses proved themselves to be "pretty good firemen" recently.

The midget rooster near Silverton is credited with having saved a house from destruction by fire by flapping against the side of the house and making so much noise generally as to attract the attention of the residents, who were eating their evening meal.

A few miles away, across the hills, two horses were drawing a woodsled loaded with wood to be piled to dry. Suddenly they began to paw the ground, pull on their reins and refuse to work properly. Seeking to determine the cause of the change in the animals the men soon detected, as the horses had done earlier, the acrid smell of burning green wood. Quick work put out the blaze.

A Slight Delay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—Belgium's new Minister for Colonies, Albert de Vleeshauwer, hurried to the Senate where he was due to make his maiden speech. He was exceedingly anxious that it should go off well, as many of his family, friends, and constituents had gone to hear him.

As time was short, he took the elevator from his office to the ground floor—unfortunately it stopped halfway, and nothing he could do would move it.

Having telephoned to inquire the reason for the Colonial Minister's absence, M. R. Moyersoen, President of the Senate sent attendants in search of him, and having found him, workmen were sent to release him.

Two hours had elapsed before the Minister was set free and by that time the Senate had adjourned.

Some Berries

TOLEDO, Ore.—There is a man living in this town who believes that "the world will beat a path to your door, even if you don't invent a better mouse trap." He has decided a gooseberry will attract the path makers.

To carry out his theory, John Q. Gage, retired sawmill construction man and shipwright, began experimenting with the gooseberry. Now, as a result of his work, it will be possible for mother to make one of those old-fashioned goosberry pies like grandmother used to make—and with less effort, not to mention berries. Mr. Gage has just harvested his 1938 crop and he says the berries averaged 3½ inches in circumference.

Ring Harvest

AMMON, Idaho (AP) — Shortly after her marriage 25 years ago, Mrs. Morris Brown lost her wedding ring in a sugar beet field.

When the ground was cultivated recently—the 25th time since the ring was lost—the gold band was found.

"It's the best silver wedding anniversary gift any woman ever got," said Mrs. Brown.

For Greener Grass

WASHINGTON (AP)—Now they're dyeing grass on golf courses to make sure it stays green.

Golfers had complained that some insecticides used on greens turned the grass brown. This, they said, created a mental hazard which spoiled their game.

So experts at the Department of Agriculture, working with the U. S. Golf Association, have combined an insecticide with a green dye.

Hens Like Politeness

BELTSVILLE, Md. (AP)—Before going into the privacy of the henhouse it's a good idea to rap on the door, says H. W. Titus, a poultry expert at the National Agricultural Research station here.

"Then the chickens know what to expect, come to attention and face the door," he explains. "There is no fluttering—no alarm."

Vaughan Williams Ranks High on Radio

Composers of Today
Third of Six Articles

By L. A. Sloper
Music Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

It is interesting, again, that Ralph Vaughan Williams should be one of the most popular present-day composers with radio audiences, because although he has been little publicized, he is regarded highly by most musicians. This good opinion of him is of course not universal. Most musicians have their blind spots, and Vaughan Williams is bound to serve in that capacity to some. Thus Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, one of the most catholic of conductors, does not care for the music of Vaughan Williams. He has never said so publicly, so far as I know—but he never plays this music publicly either; nothing could be more eloquent than that.

Nevertheless, for all the indifference of Dr. Koussevitzky and some others, Vaughan Williams holds a high rank among creative musicians. The English are proud of him, naturally. They were proud of Elgar, too, but this pride was confined to the British Isles, or at least to the British Empire, whereas admiration for Vaughan Williams is pretty generally shared elsewhere.

England was once in the forefront of the musical world. That was in Elizabethian days, when Britain led in literature, commerce, and politics as well. There followed a long period when English music seemed to be dormant. Handel came from Hanover to impress a German mark upon it. In the nineteenth century Schumann and Mendelssohn were probably the standard for most Englishmen.

The twentieth century has brought what looks rather like a minor revival of English music. And if posterity is destined to find that a composer arose in the first quarter of this century who brought to English music something approaching the glory of Byrd, there are many people, outside England at least, who believe that it is more likely to be Vaughan Williams than Elgar.

Two Works Popular

The two works of Vaughan Williams that are most popular with radio listeners are the "London" and the "Pastoral Symphonies, certainly two of his most important and most characteristic compositions. They also raise again the problem of program music.

It is a convention among composers to insist that their works, even when they have descriptive titles, are to be regarded and judged as pure music. When a work has a detailed "program," it is usual to let it be understood that this "program" was supplied by a commentator, and that the composer assumes no responsibility for it. Strauss takes this attitude; and even Stravinsky.

Now the "London" Symphony, for example, has a detailed "program"; written, however, by Albert Coates, who first conducted the second or revised version of the symphony at a Queen's Hall concert in London. According to Mr. Coates, the symphony depicts, in the first movement, the flow of the Thames at dawn, the half-hour struck by Big Ben, the bustle of the Strand, the peace of the Adelphi, and again the noise of the Strand; the second movement, the damp and foggy twilight of a late November day in Bloomsbury, the bleakness of poverty, a fiddler in a pub, the cry of a sweet lavender vendor; the third movement, the Temple Embankment, with the sound of Saturday night revelry coming from the south side of the Thames, then the silent, mysterious flowing of the river again; the fourth movement, the London of the down-and-outer, with a Hunger March, then Big Ben again, and finally an epilogue in which we are invited to feel "the great, deep soul of London," with the Thames again saying the last word.

Composer Explains

A very detailed description indeed; yet the composer himself has said: "The title might run, 'A Symphony by a Londoner'—that is to say, various sights and sounds of London may have influenced the composer, but it would not be helpful to describe these. The work must succeed or fail as music, and in no other way. Therefore, if the hearers recognize a few suggestions of such things as the Westminster chimes, or the lavender cry, these must be treated as accidents and not essentials of the music."

So there you are. Undoubtedly it is easy, if you listen to the symphony with Mr. Coates's "program" in mind, to follow the story as he gives it. And as Philip Hale commented, it is doubtful whether a hearer, without that aid, would say, "Aha! London—I hear the Thames, the roar and bustle of the streets. Now we are in foggy, dismal Bloomsbury."

Let us leave it at this: With the "program," the symphony comes to the ear as a dramatic picture of a great city; without it, the music stands by itself firmly on the symphonic base, and, besides, conveys an impression of a great city to one who has no more than looked at the title, and heard Big Ben and the lavender cry.

"Pastoral" Symphony

The "Pastoral" Symphony is considered by many a greater work than the "London." It was composed in 1921, about seven years after its companion piece. This symphony by its title inevitably provokes thoughts of Beethoven's Sixth. This theme is discussed by Sir Donald Tovey in his brilliant "Essays in Musical Analysis":

"In his Pastoral Symphony Vaughan Williams has set his imagination at work on lines which at no point traverse the ground covered by Beethoven. The very title of Beethoven's first movement shows that Beethoven is a town-dweller who is glad of a holiday in the country; and the other scenes, by the brook, at the country-dance, and during and after the thunder-storm, are all conceived as interesting to the visitor who has left town for the sake of the experience. The experience is deep and poetic; but Beethoven never thought of describing any of his compositions as a 'town' sonata or symphony. One does not describe what has never been conceived otherwise. Now Vaughan Williams's 'Pastoral' Symphony is born and bred in the English countryside as thoroughly as the paintings of Constable. If he had not given us his 'London' Symphony we should have no artistic evidence that this composer had ever thought of town in his life. But whether in town or in the country, this music is contemplative in a way that was not possible a century ago. Beethoven's nature-worship has much in common with Wordsworth's; but since that time pantheism and mysticism have gone a long way further towards Nirvana.

"Beethoven's touch, in his 'Pastoral' Symphony, is so light that, as with Mozart *passim*, the listener forgets the power. In Vaughan Williams's 'Pastoral' Symphony the listener cannot miss the sense of power behind all this massive quietness; it is as manifest in the music as in a bright sky with towering, sunlit, cumulus clouds—and as little likely to rouse us to action. Across this landscape of saturated colors there float the sounds of melodies older than any folk song. These melodies are harmonized on the plan first reduced to formula by Debussy: whatever chord the melody begins with is treated as a mere sensation, and the chord follows the melody up and down the scale, instead of dissolving into threads of independent melodic line. But Vaughan Williams adds to this principle an other, which is that two or even three melodic threads may run simultaneously, each loaded with its own chord, utterly regardless of how their chords collide."

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Raids and Floods Face Japanese

SHANGHAI, Aug. 3 (AP)—The Japanese Army, in what was widely termed a tacit recognition of guerrilla tactics, announced that Japanese in the last two days had carried out devastating attacks against Chinese mobile units in the area about Shanghai itself.

Swift raids of Chinese guerrillas have been reported as menacing Japanese control of conquered territory. Roving bands kept Japanese from extending their sway to more than main communication lines and large cities.

Japanese estimated 500 Chinese were killed in the recent engagements between Shanghai and Hangchow Bay to the south and extending 100 miles inland. Japanese losses were said to have been small.

Chinese denied Japanese reports of gains along the Yangtze, saying the invaders were "virtually stalled" by Chinese opposition and were awaiting reinforcements before attempting further thrusts to the west.

Lawrence's Tactics Used

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Chinese guerrilla forces operating against the railway between Shanghai and Hangchow have been taking a leaf out of the book of "Lawrence of Arabia." Refraining from attacking any main Japanese force, such as at Hangchow, they are conducting a consistent and evidently skillfully organized campaign of harassing communications, a policy which is reported to be embarrassing the railway garrisons and the Hangchow main force.

Colonel Lawrence's strategy in Arabia, it will be recalled, was not to force the Turks to withdraw or to cut their lines permanently, but to keep them spread out, in a condition of military uncertainty and expense, surrounded by a hostile population. While the situation even a few miles out of Shanghai is for the most part a closed book to inhabitants of this close-shut city, occasional illuminating word gets through.

The train service, now run for and by the Japanese, seems a long way from the four-hour schedules of another day. Anything from 12 to 48 hours seems more the rule. Guerrilla — not bandit — bands have on successive nights attacked the same points with punishing effect.

Disciplined Bands

It is clear enough that bandit bands are numerous in this vicinity, as about Nanking, and many have thought that they were the sole source of trouble. Latest information reveals the presence of disciplined guerrillas who allow travelers to pass without molestation—providing the travelers are not Japanese.

However, some difficulty is developing in distinguishing true guerrilla warfare from plain banditry as the Sino-Japanese war progresses farther in its inland stages.

Far from all of the guerrilla warfare is that of the organized, disciplined, National Government-controlled kind. There is direct testimony that many of the bandits still constitute a scourge to the Chinese peasantry on whom they prey, with mischief inflicted against the Japanese as a mere side issue.

Chinese Lack Words; Call It 'Quick Gun'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Shanghai

The war has brought minor linguistic tragedies to China. There had been plenty of words to describe military things, but modern war devices had not yet found a place in the Chinese vocabulary.

Before the Japanese came the Chinese had no words in their language for tanks and machine guns. Now they call a machine gun a "quick gun" and a tank is a "gun car."

SHANGHAI, Aug. 3 (AP)—Chinese are reported to have cut dikes of the Yangtze River to halt the steady advance of Japanese against Hankow, China's Provisional Capital.

Japanese said a large area of farm land was flooded when Chinese broke the river's retaining walls 125 miles downstream from Hankow in the area where Japanese had just announced capture of a town which placed advance guards astride a modern highway leading into the interior.

The break was 100 miles above Kiukiang, important river point.

In severing Yangtze dikes, Chinese repeated the strategy by which they halted the Japanese attack on Chengchow, railway junction 300 miles north of Hankow.

Floods on Yellow River

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Forecasts of another change in the course of "China's Sorrow," the Yellow River, during the course of the present summer seem in a fair way toward realization. Airplane observers traveling from Tsinanfu to Kaifeng, surveying inundated areas and following the floods for 60 kilometers southward, have gained information leading to belief that a new river bed forming a fresh permanent course for the Huangho is in process of being constructed.

If this, indeed, becomes the permanent "right of way" it will mean a move comparable to that of the great shift of 1853, when breaches of the dikes near Kaifeng caused the river to turn from southeast to northeast and discover a new outlet on the northern side of the Shantung peninsula in Hopei Province.

This year's apparently historic change will again be across the Shantung peninsula but this time southward, with the Yellow River meeting the Hwai at Pengpu and distributing its waters partly into the Hwai Lake and partly into the Imperial Canal — China's chief north-and-south waterway, not for the first time playing a part in distributing flood waters—and the Yangtze. This is in line with the southward trend of the floods since early spring when, according to press reports, Chinese troops cut some of the dikes on the south bank as a strategic move.

Again this war-born catastrophe brings to the fore the forecasts of Oliver J. Todd and John Earl Baker, Chief Engineer and Chairman, respectively, of the China International Famine Relief Commission, as well as of other experts, that the Yellow River might be tamed and channelized if man would but devote his brains and efforts, together with a considerable amount of cash, to the effort.

A few years ago it seemed likely that this might be worked out. After long discussion, Yellow River matters passed directly into the hands of the National Government which, with aid of the National Economic Council, put into effect long-range unified policies in place of the formerly localized province-and-district policies which so often had led to disaster.

This was a move in the proper direction from any common-sense point of view, but it is asking too much to expect common sense in time of war. Not merely neglect, but undoubtedly active cutting of the dikes as a measure of strategy has laid the way to this year's disasters; and even with man pitting his wits and efforts against the Huangho, trouble has come often enough in the past. For the Yellow River brings down from its upper reaches in Kansu enormous quantities of silt reaching as much as 50 per cent of solid matter in flood seasons, and much of this is constantly deposited in the bed which steadily rises to points at some sections 26 to 29 feet above the level of the fields on either side.

While the low water season is ordinarily calculated as lasting from October to June, with floods starting toward the end of the latter month, it was significant that this year there was flood difficulty as early as May. Not until around the beginning of October can the situation be said to be stable again.

Britain Has Its First Sovereign

London News Agency

Cast of the Coin Minted Nearly 450 Years Ago

Produced in the reign of Henry VII this sovereign was sold recently for the sum of £38

Old Well in Athens Yields Water Clock 2,400 Years Old

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J.—If the Princeton University Archaeological Party working 19 weeks at excavating on the Athenian Agora site had found only the vase in a well of the Fifth Century, B. C.—a vase which functioned as a water clock—the party would have considered the time well spent for a water clock vase of such a period is considered, by any archaeological measure, an extremely important find.

Inasmuch as the party found numerous other items, including a Hellenistic period libations vase, a small marble head of a youthful athlete, and a stand a foot high dated in the first quarter of the Sixth Century, the workers were well satisfied to call the 19 weeks a day.

Work at the Agora, or market place, is carried on under the supervision of the American School of Classical Studies which has also lately submitted reports on its own excavations at the extremely important Corinth market place, and the north slope of the Acropolis.

The libations vase was discovered in a cistern of the late Hellenistic Period, Third to Second Century, B. C.

The water-clock vase is in the form of a pail-shaped pot, with top open and bottom flat, measuring about six inches in height and diameter. At the bottom is a carefully made clay spout, in which is inserted a small bronze tube which could be easily stopped by the finger or a bit of wax.

The word "Antiox—," signifying the tribe of Antiochia, and the numerals of measure "XX" are painted on the face of the water-clock. Fragments of another vase found nearby show masked actors and are an example of the earliest evidence in the way of vase-painting of the dress utilized by actors in the Athenian Theatre.

Commenting on the various finds, Dr. T. Leslie Shear, field director of the work, and a member of the Art and Archaeology Department at Princeton points out that the weeks of work provided an unusual total of articles casting direct light on ancient customs. For instance the arm of the law reveals itself in a terra-cotta plaque found in a Hellenistic cistern which is stamped with the name of the police inspector Xenokles of Perithoidal. Besides its significance as official inspection insignia, it carries the first known use of the nominative of the word "police inspector."

A particularly fine discovery was an ostrakon, or ballot of ostracism, discovered in the northeast corner of the market place, and bearing the name of Hyperbolos, son of Antiphanes. Hyperbolos was ostracized in 417, the last Athenian to whom the practice was applied.

Commenting on the ostrakon, Dr. Shear says, "According to the account of Plutarch, the parties of Nicias and of Alcibiades were striving to ostracize each the leader of the rival faction. When they realized the uncertainty of the outcome, they decided to join forces and all vote against the unpopular politician, Hyperbolos. The people were so disgusted with this farcical turn of events that the practice of ostracism was abolished. The fact that the name is neatly painted on the shard, or fragment, is evidence that the ballots were prepared beforehand for distribution to the voters at the polls. This is the first ostrakon of Hyperbolos which has been found, and its discovery satisfactorily rounds out the collection of ostraka from the Agora."

The head of the young athlete, cut in white marble, is believed to be a copy of the Augustan period of a Greek work of the Fourth Century, B. C.

Tax Saving Helps Rebuild N. Y. Slums

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 3—The movement to rehabilitate obsolescent properties in New York City by tax exemption for owners who will pledge renovation has reached the proportion of a $75,000,000 construction program, according to Mayor La Guardia. Such has been the success of the drive for property improvement, he said, that he will apply to the 1939 Legislature for extension to Jan. 1, 1940, of the Exemption Act passed by the 1936 session.

The law had proved the principal source of help for the owners of city property which has become obsolete as affecting both comfort and utility for the occupants of the buildings and profit for the owners, the Mayor observed. It was now finding application in the form of specific "block front" and neighborhood improvement plans, he said, and, indeed, had won such support that "a number of other communities are considering the adoption of similar methods to induce the restoration of property."

"At the present time, I am informed that approximately 90 cents of every dollar spent for building materials goes into renovations rather than into new construction," the Mayor continued. "The building industry is perhaps the most diversified there is, and the percentage of money spent on renovation that goes directly into labor is one of the highest ratios in all industry.

"What New York does in this respect is important not only in itself, but to the entire country, and if we succeed in starting, as it now appears, a national movement for rehabilitation of real estate, we will have a sizable contribution to the national economy."

The plan now has eight centers in the city, and had been approached for guidance in the program by 5,100 property owners representing $80,000,000 worth of holdings.

New Priestley Play Divides Reviewers

MALVERN, England, Aug. 3 (AP)—Mixed reactions greeted the presentation of J. B. Priestley's three-act drama "Music at Night" in which the English writer tried to dramatize memories, dreams, hopes and foreboding.

The actions of the characters seated in a curtained room listening to a concerto follow the mood of the music, revealing first the superficial thoughts aroused and finally disclosing ideas buried in the subconscious.

Mr. Priestley called the play an "odd, experimental sort of piece." It was billed as an attempt to introduce a theatrical and technical experiment comparable to the American dramatist Eugene O'Neill's innovations.

The Mail said, "The experiment succeeds grandly."

The News Chronicle: "It is a beautiful piece of writing . . . splendid in all its parts but ineffectual in its sum. No, it does not succeed, but how well worth trying!"

Jobless Ranks Grow in Britain; Action Demanded

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—With latest statistics showing a further rise in the number of those jobless, Labor in Britain is demanding that the Government turn its main energies from rearmament and international affairs to problems of home trade.

June unemployment figures show a total of 1,803,000 unemployed, an increase of 24,000 over the previous month and nearly 500,000 more than in June last year.

Both the Labor Daily Herald and the Liberal News Chronicle, comment in similar vein on the seriousness of the position.

"A stiff upper lip is needed in reading the latest unemployment returns," the Liberal journal declares. "The fact has to be faced that they are bad and coming on top of several bad returns they call for action."

"Armament activity fails to cloak the drift," the Herald comments. "If nothing positive is done soon to check that drift the situation must become desperate when that activity ceases.

"Problems of international trade stand waiting to be tackled. Great schemes of public works need to be intelligently prepared. There are vast markets at home waiting to be served.

"Once again," the Labor organ adds, "we urge the Government with all possible emphasis to get busy, without further delay."

The necessity of revitalizing international trade is fairly generally stressed.

The jobless statistics show that employment has increased in the south, where Britain's lighter industries mostly are located, while it has decreased considerably in the Midlands and the North, where the heavy industries are situated. Iron and steel and engineering have, it appears, been suffering in recent months from diminishing export trade. The cotton industry also is at a low ebb.

One of the most striking figures is that of an increase of 2,404 jobless in the motor car and aircraft industry. The beginning of the summer is usually a good time for the automobile trade, while many auto factories are also working on Government contracts. It seems that demand for motor cars in Britain, at the present living standard and with high taxation on horsepower, gas, and oil, has been largely satisfied.

President Near End Of His Fishing Trip

ABOARD U. S. S. HOUSTON, Cocos Island, Aug. 3 (AP) (via naval radio)—President Roosevelt and his party got in the last of their deep-sea fishing in the Pacific today before leaving Cocos Island for the Panama Canal Zone.

The Houston made ready to leave at 3 p. m., E. S. T., on the 540-mile run to Balboa, where she is scheduled to arrive tomorrow. The run to Balboa is the last leg of the President's Pacific cruise, which started at San Diego, July 16.

Prize catches of the President's party—five big sailfish—were overshadowed today by a 1,645-pound ray, harpooned by the crew of the escorting Destroyer McDougal. Hung up alongside, it measured 15 feet in width and 9 feet in length.

Prof. Waldo L. Schmitt of the Smithsonian Institution reported discovery of a specie of palm which long had been desired by the Institution for study and propagation.

Pacific Fishermen To Boycott Buyers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASTORIA, Ore.—Labor difficulties flared anew when the Pacific Coast Fishermen's Union voted, 150 to 105, to boycott buyers for the Oregon Commercial Fisheries Association. The dispute arose over a price disagreement between buyers for the Association and gillnetters operating in Oregon streams.

The boycott affects 30 fish buyers who are members of the Association. Orders have gone out to all ocean trollers, who are members of the union, to cease selling to the group.

Union officials requested an established price of eight cents a pound for river salmon until August and seven cents until the end of the season. Packers countered with a rate scale that is graduated slightly under the demands. What the outcome of the move will be is difficult to ascertain, Glenn Murdock, Secretary of the Union, said, because this is the first time a boycott has been attempted by the Union.

The vote may or may not be the consensus of opinion of all union fishermen. It was pointed out that many union members refused to vote on the grounds that they did not understand gillnet price matters.

Americans Reported Secure at Kiukiang

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP)—Nelson T. Johnson, American Ambassador to China, relayed to the State Department yesterday a Japanese report that all Americans were safe at the Yangtze River city of Kiukiang, scene of heavy Sino-Japanese fighting.

The envoy said the Japanese Consul there made the report, which was radioed to him from the American gunboat Monocacy.

Latest reports listed 27 Americans at Kiukiang in addition to more than a score at the near-by mountain resort city of Kuling.

G. O. P. to Radiocast Hoover's Missouri Talk

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—Former President Hoover will speak in the Municipal Auditorium here Sept. 28, officials of the city's Republican Clubs announce. The speech will be radiocast over a nation-wide (Columbia) radio hookup from 8:30 to 9:30 p. m. (C. S. T.).

Mr. Hoover said several days ago his speech here would be the first of a series in behalf of Republican congressional candidates in the fall campaign. The date had not been decided then.

Louisiana A. F. of L. Credited With Defeat of Sit-Down Ban

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BATON ROUGE, La.—Opposition from the American Federation of Labor is credited with the defeat of bills proposed at the last session of the Louisiana Legislature to outlaw sit-down strikes. No word was heard from the Committee for Industrial Organization, which so far has no apparent political power in Louisiana.

The bill proposed by Gov. Richard W. Leche, which would have made labor contracts entered into as the result of sit-down contracts unenforceable at law, was allowed to expire in the Senate Capital and Labor Committee, after opposition had been voiced by E. H. Williams, President of the State Federation of Labor. Mr. Williams said his organization had never countenanced the sit-down strike but felt that the action by the Legislature might be construed as inimical to organized labor.

Governor Leche declared that under the Louisiana civil code sit-down strikes are illegal and that the new legislation would merely serve to strengthen the legal structure against them.

The State Administration took the responsibility for defeating a measure to require additional men on the crews of passenger and freight trains and brought the enactment of minimum wages and maximum hours legislation for women and girls in industry. The Administration refused to permit submission of a proposed constitutional amendment to authorize the Legislature to provide general wages and hours legislation.

Evidence of the lack of strength of the C. I. O. as a political force in Louisiana came during the closing days of the session when the Legislature with only three dissenting votes adopted resolutions supporting Mayor Robert S. Maestri in his controversy with the C. I. O. in the New Orleans truck and taxi strike.

One bill was passed to regulate hours of work for women and girls in industry and a second authorized the establishment of an industrial commission to regulate minimum wages of women and girls in industry. Municipalities of less than 6,000 population were exempted from the provisions of the hours law and municipalities of less than 10,000 were exempted from the provisions of the wages law. Industries in rural areas are subject to both laws, but agricultural workers are exempt from both.

The hours law limits work of women and girls to eight hours a day and 48 hours a week. It prohibits employment for more than six hours continuously in establishments where three or more are employed except that a woman may work 6½ hours if she is through for the day not later than 1:30 o'clock. Girls under 18 will not be permitted to work before 7 a. m. or after 6 p. m.

Folk Chorals in Picnic Woods Heard Sundays About Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—It isn't often that birds get choral competition in their native haunts, but they've come to accept it as a regular Sunday afternoon affair in the Forest Preserves of Cook County. The competition, whether it be fair or unfair to the birds, comes from community, church, industrial, and other choral groups of the Chicago area. They are providing a series of vesper concerts during the summer for the benefit of the thousands of picknickers who flock to these public woodland areas each Sunday.

The concerts are provided on the theory that by four o'clock on a Sunday afternoon most picknickers have reached a lull in the day's occupation of hiking, swimming, boating, baseballing, and other strenuous activities.

Proof of the concerts' popularity lies in deserted ball diamonds and horseshoe courts and quiet dance pavilions. The choral groups are as varied and democratic in make-up as their audience and may range from a noted well-trained choral group to a local church choir. At one of the recent concerts, clerks, machinists, blacksmiths, electricians, and brakemen of the Chicago and North Western Railway Choral club gave a program which strangely enough did not include "I've Been Working on the Railroad." Mothers' choruses from various schools, P. T. A. groups, church choirs, men's clubs, high school choruses, and various civic and community choruses contribute their services.

Concerts are held simultaneously each week in five different forest preserve areas so that people from all suburbs and all sections of Chicago can attend. These preserve areas are distinctly for the people, and thus the audiences for the concerts are cosmopolitan. The concerts are held in a spot permitting the largest assemblage possible. In one woods it is the shores of a small lake, in another the banks of the Des Plaines River. But wherever the location, the average audience will include innumerable family groups of all tastes.

Musical selections touch chiefly the old favorites, folk songs, classical and semi-classical music with an occasional venture into opera.

Turkish Electors Top Sanjak List

ANTIOCH, Syria, Aug. 3 (AP)—Turkish control of the Sanjak of Alexandretta as a result of the forthcoming plebiscite in the district was indicated by registration figures issued today.

The election, which will have the effect of deciding whether the district will be ruled by its Turkish residents or remain Syrian, is expected to be held at the end of this month.

Registration lists closed Aug. 2. They showed nearly 36,000 Turkish electors in contrast with less than 21,000 of other races.

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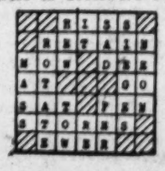

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Rail Improvement Goes On Despite Wage Differences

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—While railroad workers and owners argue over a proposed pay cut, it is to be noticed not only that the railroads continue to buff about their business, but that there is no let-up in the steady improvement in service that has marked the past several years. The owners keep right on wearing down their pencils trying to figure new ways to make trains more comfortable, service more efficient. Workers, known for their loyalty, and their consciousness of obligation to the traveling public, let up not one whit with their ready smiles, their courtesies, their painstaking efforts to provide smooth, convenient, on-time operation.

Over the grate bargaining table, owners and laborers scowl at each other. In the train sheds they put their heads together to work out the best way of making train travel more attractive to the public.

Look at the new sleek trains, the fast schedules, luxurious appointments! Note the safety record of the railroads, their record for performance and service under difficulties! These things go on. There's no sit-down in this business, the business that weaves the Nation into an economic, social, and political unit.

Rail labor differences concern the public but little. Only the results are significant, for nearly a million employees are involved directly, millions more indirectly. Millions of stockholders also have a hand in.

* * *

Figures fly at pay cut negotiations here. The public might well pay particular attention to some of them. For example: Since 1916 railway employees have increased their hourly output by 72 per cent. But their hourly wages have been upped by about 170 per cent.

This proportion of the revenue dollar going to the worker is perhaps coming closer to what the workers themselves feel is their due. Others, though, insist the wage car is getting ahead of the output and income cars.

* * *

Then there is the argument that executives, salaries take up too much of the income. It is pointed out that actually salaries of executives, general officers, and assistants amount to but 1.4 per cent of railroad operating expenses.

The fixed-charge burden is also often blamed for high operating costs. However, the report of the Splawn Committee of the Interstate Commerce Commission, it will be remembered, said that "reduction of the fixed-charges burden is not a cure for basic railroad ills."

That does leave room for the claim that reduction of these charges might be a big help, and the workers do make that claim.

* * *

It is of some interest, by the way, that the man doing the table pounding for the rail owners in the wage conference, is a former rail laborer, and rail union leader. H. A. Enochs, Chairman of the Carriers Joint Conference Committee, and Superintendent of Personnel for the Pennsylvania, started as a brakeman at $1.65 a day in the days when brakes were applied by hand, even on passenger trains. Later, he became active in his union and was made Secretary of the General Committee, before going over to the managerial side. He knows every angle of the picture.

* * *

Things little known to the public go on in the so-called grievance contacts between rail labor and owners. For example, last fall, after some negotiating, the roads agreed with union representatives to provide more comfortable accommodations for head brakemen. Under the agreement head brakies on locomotives used for freight service, combination freight and passenger, and combination freight and helper service, get spring cushion seats in the locomotive cab or in a shelter cab on the tender. In regions where it gets cold heaters also are installed. So the brakies at last sit down, when they feel like it and have time—and without a sit-down strike.

* * *

This is typical of the "little things" that constantly are going through the railroad labor relations mill. We don't hear so very much about them. We let railroad service improve, and let the roads solve their problems without giving it all a thought. These things are due some of the consideration given to the troubles popping up in other industries—troubles that aren't always so easily settled.

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Cleveland Faces New Relief Halt

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—Another complete shutoff of food orders for 57,000 needy Clevelanders threatens to disrupt the city's relief system.

Distribution of orders was halted when the city's relief funds were exhausted temporarily. Early sale of $450,000 in notes on 1939 excise, admissions and beverages taxes was expected to forestall another crisis such as faced the city in June.

'The Scenes of Our Childhood'

Wide World

Almost Every Boy Has Run One

In this St. Louis version of the business of running a lemonade stand in the sultry days of summer, the future merchant actually has a cash register. In the old days a paper box held the receipts. The consumer in the picture has had a taste of the product, pronounced it good, and has deposited his one cent in the hand of the treasurer, Dickey Bradley. The youthful customer is Constantine Demmas.

King George Asked To Let 'Seeing Eye' Dog Into England

LONDON, Aug. 3 (AP)—Hazel Hurst, blind American, appealed to King George VI and American Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy today to waive British animal quarantine restrictions which prevent her from taking her Alsatian dog guide into England.

Miss Hurst announced she was returning to the United States Friday if the dog, Babe, was not allowed to land with her.

The girl telegraphed King George: "Making my last appeal to Your Majesty to permit me and my 'seeing eye' to enter your country. My dog is my eyes. I know you can help me."

The argument was advanced meanwhile that the British law provides the quarantine regulations could be relaxed on Miss Hurst's behalf.

"What seems to have escaped attention is that the law regarding the importation of dogs provides for quarantine except in the case of performing dogs, exhibition and breeding dogs or dogs imported for other special purposes," the News Chronicle declared.

"Could not guidance of the blind be considered as a special purpose?" the newspaper asked.

New York Subway Promises Soft Ride

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 3—General Electric is to furnish the motors and controls for New York's trial "feather-weight" subway car, an activity which indicates this city seeks to follow Chicago, Washington, Cleveland and other principal cities in the move to modernize the street car system.

The new car will be streamline and articulated, with four trucks supporting its three body sections, totaling 80 feet in length. It will be designed and equipped throughout to operate at high speed with a minimum of noise. Eight new 300/600-volt motors will be used with two floating control equipments, dynamic braking and magnetic track brakes.

The "feather-weight" car, a distinct departure from other types of subway and "L" equipment now in use, will be built of aluminum alloy and equipped with rubber-cushioned wheels and springs. The carrying capacity will be 318 passengers.

North Carolina Schools Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The growth and efficiency of North Carolina's entirely State-operated public school system was further indicated during the past school year, for which figures are now complete, according to a report submitted by Lloyd Griffin, Executive Secretary to the State School Commission. The report showed that the average daily attendance was 771,369, resulting in the allotment of 23,967 teachers for the 1938-1939 session, which begins in September. This is an increase of 200 teachers. The attendance constitutes an all-time record.

An increase of 7,500 was shown in high school attendance. The largest gains occurred in the rural districts, which showed an average daily attendance of 91,025, as compared with 86,346 for the preceding period. Several cities which have voted supplements for extended terms are planning to add twelfth grades.

North Carolina operates all schools and roads from State funds, guaranteeing every child an eight-months school term, while special elections may be held for extended terms. For several years, Raleigh was the only State capital in the country with an eight-months term, but recently the voters approved a supplement which will take this city out of the class it formerly occupied by itself.

State operation of the schools has proved a success from the start. Under the present system, homes and farms are not taxed for educational purposes, as the State levies no taxes on real estate. Relieved of the operation of roads and schools, the counties have been able to reduce their levies on real property.

Wheat Harvest Big In Mexican District

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—A record $10,000,000 wheat harvest has been reaped in the northern district of the Laguna, according to a recent report from Gen. Pedro Rodriguez Triana, Governor of Coahuila, who, in a recent interview gave a very optimistic picture of conditions in the northern district.

In spite of the hail which brought losses throughout Durango and parts of Coahuila, and necessitated the replanting of many acres of cotton and wheat, the harvests have been encouraging enough to enable Governor Triana to complete plans for the building of two new agricultural schools.

More than 84,000 bales of cotton were received by the compression plant of the Ejidal Bank. Electric light plants were constructed at Eureka, Coahuila and an irrigation canal was completed to furnish water for the zones of El Burro, Francisco I. Madero, El Pilar, El Coyote, and others.

Eight thousand mules were given to laborers to aid them in cultivation of their lands. Though at present the Government has furnished food for the animals, extensive work has been conducted in cultivation of alfalfa and other herbs to maintain the animals.

'Left Hand' Trip For Traffic Reform

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Riding his bicycle on the left side of the road 3,600 miles from California to Washington, without being injured or arrested, O. A. Petree, California crusader for traffic reform laws, has returned home. He is highly elated over the success of his venture, partly because he made the trip safely—something he says he never could have done riding on the right side of the road, and the fact he found police and traffic officers receptive to his ideas.

He says he looked up all the traffic officers he could find on his trip, and with one exception, they all agreed that the left side of the road is the safest for the bicyclist, and that the head of the traffic department in one town in Alabama said left side traffic for bicycles would be taken up at the next session of the Legislature.

Mr. Petree made the trip home by bus, and explained that even Lindbergh didn't fly back across the ocean. The traveler has been presented with a new bicycle by friends in Los Angeles, and plans to go riding on the left side again shortly.

Circus Fans Draft Reform Program

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 3 (AP)—The Circus Fans of America left in the hands of a subcommittee the problem of developing a program that would revive "big top" entertainment and put it on a profitable basis.

Melvin D. Hildreth, Washington, D. C., re-elected President, said about 75 members of the organization had discussed a program which they hoped would show results within a year. The subcommittee will work out details. The group took no stand on disputes between labor unions and circus managements.

Mr. Hildreth said prompt action is necessary to save the "big tops" from going the way of the small town opera houses.

Walter M. Buckingham of Norwich, Conn., was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Frank Walters, Houston, Texas, was elected vice-president for the southern district.

Nebraskan Wins Press Scholarship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—George H. Pipal, of Humbolt, Neb., acting bureau manager of the United Press in Lincoln, Neb., has been awarded the 1938-'39 Gilbert M. Hitchcock Scholarship of the Graduate School of Journalism of Columbia University.

The scholarship, which is worth $1,000, is open to residents of Nebraska graduated from Nebraka colleges and will give Mr. Pipal one year's study at Columbia's journalism college. It was established in 1934 by Mrs. Gilbert M. Hitchcock in memory of her late husband, who was a United States Senator from Nebraska and publisher of the Omaha World-Herald.

Keeping Your Refrigerator Silent: Stroboscope Detects Tiny Noises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Aug. 3—Noise engineers at the University of Michigan have developed a new testing device known as an acoustic stroboscope with which they are at work eliminating even the small noises made by electric refrigerators.

The device takes enlarged "pictures" of the noises indicating, to within a fraction of a fraction of an inch, exactly the point in a machine's operation at which noises occur. From these pictures the source of the disturbance can be traced, and, once known, the remedy is quickly forthcoming.

According to Department physicists, the slight noises still left in modern refrigerators arise from minute disturbances taking place at some point during the revolution of the compression mechanism, the opening or closing of a valve, the expansion of high-pressure gas into a low-pressure chamber, or the clicking of two metallic parts which have small clearance. Because the compressor revolves about 30 times each second during operation, detection of the position of the compressor at the exact time of the disturbance was difficult until the invention of the acoustic stroboscope. Other uses for it are seen.

Navy to Eliminate Frills In Big Building Program

WASHINGTON (AP)—There will be a minimum of frills on the $50,000,000 worth of new buildings and docks which the navy will construct in the next year.

The more spent for "architectural embellishments" the less will be available to support the fleet, Rear Admiral Ben Moreell, Yards and Docks Bureau Chief, said. He appointed a special board to settle architectural problems on 310 projects extending from Alaska to the Canal Zone and from New England to the Philippines.

Anglo-Irish Pact Benefits Dublin's Noted Horse Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Aug. 3—Dublin's famous Horse Show opened at Ballsbridge yesterday in a new atmosphere of friendly relations which have been the immediate sequel of the recent Anglo-Irish pact.

A greatly improved atmosphere has already made itself felt in many ways, not the least of which has been the large increase in the number of English visitors to Ireland for week ends, and more extended stays.

As a sequel to the abolition, last year, of the tariffs on horses imported into Britain from Eire, the Irish horse-breeding industry received a much-needed stimulus. There was every indication that the industry had begun to decline on account of the low prices offered at the Horse Show sales. Many breeders, discouraged, had practically decided to abandon the business. The abolition of the tariffs therefore came just in time and its good effect is now reflected in the large number of entries received by the sponsors, the Royal Dublin Society, for this year's show.

For the international military jumping competition for the gold cup presented by the Aga Khan, eight nations have entered teams. These are Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, The Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, and Eire.

Other attractions of the five-day Show are, of course, the exhibiting and judging of a large number of horses entered for exhibit only, and the great exhibition of Irish industries in the main hall, while other large buildings house a flower show and the Irish National Art and Taylor Art Exhibition of prize pictures. Music is to be supplied by two army bands, including the famous No. 1 band, the Civic Guards band, and a Ladies' Orchestra.

Founded about 100 years ago, the Horse Show was first held in the grounds of Leinster House—now the Irish Houses of Parliament. In 1881, the present property, comprising some 40-odd acres, was acquired.

Today, these grounds are actually too small to meet requirements and the Society has had to encroach considerably on the lawns for sites on which to erect buildings for the accommodation of live stock entries.

What the Royal Dublin Society, through its Spring Show in May, and its Horse Show in August, has done not merely for agriculture, but for Irish industries generally, is beyond estimate. It has never received any Government funds, but has always employed its own resources obetined through a world-wide membership of 10,000 and through its shows and winter entertainments in the form of celebrity concerts, and lectures by prominent travelers, litterateurs and men of science.

Does Courtesy Pay? 10 Chicago Clerks Find That It Does

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Of course, courtesy has its own rewards, but it paid double dividends to five women and five men clerks in several Chicago retail stores.

Chicago has just observed Courtesy Week, you know, and as part of the program to give the face of this bustling metropolis a bit of a smile, Joel Sergol, posing as a most particular and somewhat testy shopper, went the rounds looking for the most courteous clerks. He picked them at random in the various shops and tried his best to try their patience, make them forget the slogan that the customer is always right. And on warm days, along toward closing time, one would think ruffling wouldn't be such a hard job.

But Mr. Sergol not only found the 10 that he thought were the most courteous, but, believe it or not, he couldn't find any that were discourteous. Whether it was the result of the week's educational campaign to bear down on courtesy, or merely that Chicago clerks after all are a polite lot, it's hard to tell.

Anyway the 10 winners were honored and entertained at a dinner given by the State Street Council. No one would say whether employers of these models of politeness immediately raised their salaries, but it can be assumed their records won't go against them.

Mr. Sergol in one store asked Miss Betty Lou Lynd to show him some dresses for his sister. Miss Lynd took down everything in stock and patiently and courteously explained their merits. When the "Diogenes" shopper said after all he wasn't going to buy, she thanked him for looking! She was one of the winners.

Chicago Advised to Develop 'Back Yard' Parks in Slums

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Twenty-six miles of lake front playground should be enough for Chicago for a while; why not spend the next 10 years in the "back yard" making green play spots out of dilapidated, gone-to-seed areas along railroad tracks and near "the loop"? asks a citizens' committee appointed by the Chicago Park District Commission, working with the advice of an authority on parks, Maj. William Addams Welch, former manager of Palisades Interstate Park.

"Desirable as is the continued development of the lake front, that development is secondary in importance to the establishment of small parks in congested areas where they are sorely needed," holds the committee.

A 10-year plan for the acquisition of small parks is urged. Financing should be on a pay-as-you-go basis, according to the committee.

The city could afford to do this, Major Welch points out in his survey, since for a good many years Chicago has been adding park space by filling in Lake Michigan at $50,000 an acre. Land in deteriorated neighborhoods, particularly along railroad tracks, could be bought for less, he declares. There is also the possibility, as he sees it, of getting tax lien foreclosures at small cost in sections of the city that need parks the most, the deteriorating areas. And he believes that park developments in these sections might help to do what real estate and housing people here agree is most needed—rehabilitate neighborhoods now on the down-grade.

On the other hand, Major Welch advises that Chicago's vast shore acreage be adequately maintained and that sufficient sums be spent to improve the breakwaters. Much of the shore line's protection is in serious disrepair, he found. He thinks it will take about $1,000,000 a year for the next six years to get the protection back to where it should be.

The committee, endorsing the proposal to improve the shore defenses, put forward the suggestion that it might be done economically by building more sand beaches, since beaches do not need renewal as wooden piles and rock breakwaters do.

Praise as well as criticism for the Chicago park authorities was included in Major Welch's report and that of the committee. Large amounts of money have been saved and services increased as a result of consolidation of the three park districts several years ago.

On the other side, they recommended that park authorities should be relieved of the need of maintaining and policing certain streets for which they are now responsible. Special privileges to private clubs should be discontinued and charges made for services to small groups of people who can afford to pay for them. Installation of civil service should be completed as soon as possible, the committee urged, charging that political appointments to minor offices were now reducing efficiency.

N. J. Seeks Better Housing for Birds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—New Jersey's better housing has extended to bird life. The thought is to make the birds happier and more contented so they will work harder to help the farmers and orchardists.

To encourage their habitation of State forests and parks, miniature houses of studied design are being erected at many places. For the present it is a small-scale operation, but will probably be expanded if the results are satisfactory. Among other reasons the birds are held desirable because of their appetite for insects which damage plant life.

The experiment is being conducted by the departments of Conservation, Development and Agriculture in conjunction with the National Audubon Society.

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Senate Probe Finds Coercion Used by Both Kentucky Sides

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 — Kentucky voters will cast their ballots in the Democratic primaries Saturday, pre-warned by the Senate Campaign Expenditures Investigating Committee that campaign tactics employed by both factions have been "deplorable."

After a partially completed investigation of the campaigns of Senator Alben W. Barkley and Gov. A. B. ("Happy") Chandler, rivals for the Senator's seat, the Committee denounced practices in use as "imperiling the right of the people to a free and unpolluted ballot."

"The evidence thus far presented to it convinces the Committee that a deplorable situation exists in Kentucky," said a Committee statement, concurred in by Senator Morris Sheppard (D) of Texas, Chairman, Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts and Senator Wallace H. White, Jr. (R) of Maine.

"It is certain that organized efforts have been and are being made to control the vote of those on relief work and that contributions have been sought and obtained from federal employees in behalf of one of the senatorial candidates.

Required to Contribute

"It is equally certain that state officials charged in part with distribution of federal funds for old-age assistance and for unemployment compensation have been required to contribute from their salaries and of their services in the interest of another candidate for the United States Senate.

"These facts should arouse the conscience of the country. They imperil the right of the people to a free and unpolluted ballot."

The Sheppard Committee has ordered its investigators, headed by H. Ralph Burton, Washington lawyer, to remain in Kentucky until after the primary so as to develop full facts for the Committee.

Meanwhile, the Committee decided to send an investigator to Arkansas, the tenth State to receive special attention. Representative John L. McClellan (D) has made charges against methods used by the supporters of Senator Hattie W. Caraway (D) the only woman Senator.

Though neither the name of Senator Barkley or Governor Chandler was mentioned in the Committee's statement on the Kentucky situation, published dispatches from the State made it plain that the charges relating to the work relief vote were being pinned on the Senator, while the reference to contributions required from state salaries was meant to be tied up with the name of Governor Chandler.

Outside WPA Hopkins Says

When Mr. Hopkins was informed of the Committee charges concerning the federal work relief program, he issued a brief statement, "I have been informed that the statement from the Senate Compaign Expenditures Committee, referring to organized efforts to control the vote of relief workers and solicit campaign contributions from them was not directed at anyone connected with WPA but at persons entirely outside WPA who sought to get relief workers to vote for one candidate or the other."

Senator Sheppard said the Committee is powerless to act on demands for impeachment of a federal judge who issued an injunction against National Guard supervision of balloting in Memphis tomorrow. Such a move would have to originate in the House of Representatives, he explained.

Impeachment for Judge John D. Martin was suggested by John R. Neal, Democratic candidate. Judge Martin is a second cousin of Ed Crump, Memphis political boss, whose machine Gov. Gordon Browning was aiming at when he ordered the National Guard out.

Senator Barkley, as Majority Leader, was largely responsible for the defeat of an amendment to the spending-lending bill last session that would have made it illegal to solicit funds from relief workers or threaten them for political purposes.

New Deal and Foes Divide Honors in Four Primaries

(Continued from Page 1)

2-to-1 in Alexandria, home of John L. Lewis.

The only other Virginia House race was much closer. Representative Norman Hamilton, calling himself Pro-Roosevelt despite his vote against the Government reorganization bill, lost by about 1,500 votes to Former Representative Colgate Darden, whom he had unseated in 1936. Hamilton said Darden was backed by Senator Harry Flood Byrd's organization.

In yesterday's Republican primaries, greatest interest was shown in the Kansas senatorial race because of campaign charges that one of the four candidates—the Rev. Gerald Winrod—was pro Nazi. The Rev. Mr. Winrod, who denied the accusation, ran third.

The nomination went to former Gov. Clyde Reed. The count in half the State gave him 22,000 more than the Rev. Mr Winrod. The Rev. J. C. Fisher trailed.

Gov. Walter Huxman, Democrat, was renominated without opposition. State Senator Payne Ratner, who like Reed lives in Parsons, Kan., was ahead for the Republican gubernatorial nomination.

Winner of the Republican senatorial contest in Missouri was former Gov. Henry S. Caulfield, who easily defeated politically unknown Ray E. White, St. Louis real estate man.

Senator Clark polled three and a half times as many votes in the first half of the State to report as did his three opponents combined, Joseph T. Davis, Willis H. Meredith, and Robert I. Young.

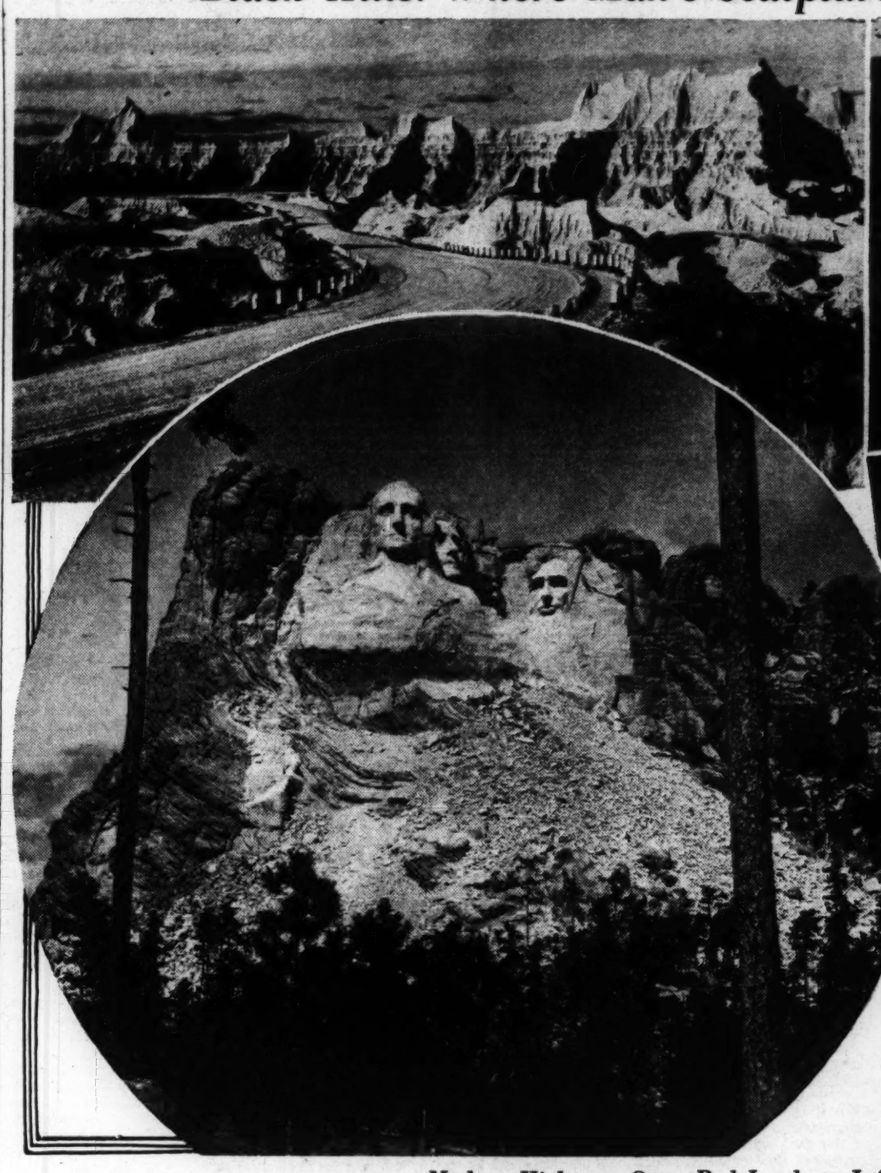
"Boss" Pendergast said today the defeat of his Kansas City Democratic organization candidate was the work of "the Republican metropolitan press of Missouri and the Republican voters."

Yesterday's primaries formed a sort of curtain-raiser for two fiercely-fought contests to be settled later this week. Tennessee Democrats will pick their senatorial and gubernatorial favorites tomorrow, and Kentucky Democrats will choose Saturday between Senator Alben W. Barkley and his challenger, Gov. A. B. (Happy) Chandler.

Shanghai Retains Carriages

Horse drawn carriages are still to be seen on the streets of Shanghai. They are known as "broker's carts," a name derived from the fact that many stock brokers in the city still use the horse and buggy as a means of transportation in traveling from their homes to their offices.

Black Hills: Where Man's Sculptures Vie With Masterpieces of Nature



Modern Highways Open Bad Lands to Influx of Visitors

Upper—Road winds its way through the Bad Lands.
Lower—Rushmore Memorial, showing incompleted stone portraits of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt.

"Potato Creek" Johnnie, prospector who discovered the largest gold nugget taken out of the Black Hills. He still is searching for a record "strike" of the yellow metal.

Sylvan Lake
Beauty Spot in the Black Hills

Court Weighs Trial Evidence In 'Fixing' Case

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 3—Magistrate Vincent J. Sweeney, of the Felony Court, is studying the evidence today upon which William F. X. Geoghan, District Attorney of Kings County, has demanded the trial of his aide, William F. McGuinness, Assistant District Attorney, and George Murphy, city-employed elevator starter in the Central Courts Building, Brooklyn, on the charge of conspiring to "fix" a perpury case.

The preliminary trial terminated late yesterday, with the defense moving for dismissal on the grounds that Mr. Geoghan had failed to establish the commission of any overt acts that would substantiate the charge of conspiracy to obstruct justice. Mr. Geoghan contended that a great number of overt acts have been established, referring especially to the testimony that reported Mr. McGuinness as having assured Joseph Mauro, who was charged with perjury, that everything would be all right.

Decision Friday

Magistrate Sweeney directed the counsel to submit memoranda of the law involved by 2 p. m. Friday, when, he said, he would announce his decision whether the accused parties will be freed or held for trial.

Mr. Mauro, who is charged with negotiating the alleged "fix" with a bribe of $100, was subjected to a rigorous cross-examination by Leo J. Healy, attorney for Mr. McGuinness, who so provoked the witness that he declared he could implicate "a Judge and a District Attorney."

During cross - examination Mr. Mauro repeated the story he had told the prosecution upon direct examination. He had, he said, paid Mr. Murphy $100 to enlist Mr. McGuinness' help in fixing a case in which he was charged with perjury. Mr. Healy sought in an hour of aggressive questioning to elicit from Mr. Mauro the admission that he had "fixed" other cases and that he had approached the defendants in this instance in an effort to have his perjury charge "fixed."

Names Withheld

Mr. Mauro admitted that he had intended to "fix" his case, and then implied that he could implicate others in the present charge. Both Mr. Healy and Mr. Geoghan pressed him to divulge the names of the persons he had hinted at, but the witness refused to do so in open court.

Subsequently counsel for both sides issued statements declaring assertions by Mr. Mauro would not warrant the lodging of complaints against any other parties and might needlessly injure innocent persons.

Deadwood Set for Annual Fete Marking Feats of Gold Rush

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEADWOOD, S. D.—Built in a pine-surrounded gulch, Deadwood, the pioneer town of the Black Hills, South Dakota, relives those gold rush days of 1876, every Aug. 6, 7, and 8. Then old stage coaches and other antiquated vehicles are brought out from their winter quarters and have their place in the parades and pageants that re-enact scenes from the Town's early history, when the finding of the precious, yellow metal ended abruptly the Sioux Indians' prior claim to the Black Hills.

During these festive August days, pioneer roles are played by the sons and daughters of Deadwood. Of course "Calamity Jane" is right in the foreground as she always was, though as one inhabitant said: "We do hate to have our town publicized by her, but I'll say this much, 'Calamity' never harmed anyone but herself," and as if to confirm those words, present-day Indians will tell how their mother or aunt was helped by this same "Calamity Jane."

"Potato Creek" Johnnie is there in person, this prospector being named after the creek in which he found the largest nugget of gold ever taken from the Hills. And "Potato Creek" Johnnie is one who does not need to let his whiskers grow for this occasion as he has a tangled, all-year-round mass. He is still prospecting 20 miles from Deadwood, and still says to anyone who will listen: "There's gold in them thar hills!" He is sure that some day he will make a richer strike than the Homestake Strike of '76.

Deadwood is a convenient center of the Black Hills in which to locate. From there it is a short drive to Roosevelt Mountain, where Theodore Roosevelt stood before he was President of the United States and, looking north, saw how a reclamation project would help the people living there. The Orman Dam, begun as soon as he assumed office, makes possible the sugar-beet factory at Belle Fourche.

From Deadwood, too, one can drive in the opposite direction to Mt. Harney, highest peak in the Hills, which is just the right climb for a tenderfoot, though it is said that these Black Hills were once towering peaks, when the Rocky Mountains and Himalayas were baby mountains. Near here is the Rushmore National Memorial, where the heroic sculptures of Gutzon Borglum, high up on the rock, offer the visitor clear-cut portraits of George Washington, to represent the founding of the United States in 1776; of Thomas Jefferson, for the adoption of the Constitution and the Purchase of the Louisiana Territory from France, and that of Abraham Lincoln for the preservation of the Union. And soon Theodore Roosevelt's likeness will commemorate the completion of the Panama Canal in 1904.

To appreciate fully the cool glades and mountain joys of the Black Hills, which so delighted Calvin Coolidge when the Summer White House was located here in 1927, the visitor should take at least one day off and go east from Rapid City to the Bad Lands, that Congress has recently set aside as a national park, and see what contrasts South Dakota has to offer in a small area.

When seen from the Sky Line Drive in Rapid City, the Bad Lands gleam silvery white in the sunlight, while as one approaches them, they appear like a miniature Grand Canyon without the Colorado, though small streams attempt to trickle through them, but soon become discouraged with the heat and vanish.

Peaks and pinnacles with their vari-colored strata of rock present a spectacle that has taken centuries of soil erosion to achieve. There are rock shapes in the Bad Lands that show up like towers, minarets, and cathedrals; there are scrub pines and well-defined mesas, where no vegetation appears to be, but drive up that mesa, called Sheep Mountain and there will be green grass and a farmhouse, a welcome oasis in these miles of cream white clay and stone. Part of the Bad Lands touch the Indian country as is fitting, for these rock temples and stonelike dwellings might have belonged to some long-forgotten race, perhaps akin to Indians and perhaps distinctive of themselves.

Governor Questions U. S. Injunction On Troops in Election

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 3 (AP)—Gov. Gordon Browning has questioned the authority of a Federal District Judge to enjoin him from using State troops here in Thursday's Democratic primary, and said, "If the situation warrants it, I will send troops in."

The order, signed by District Judge John D. Martin, was served on the Governor shortly before he fulfilled a speaking engagement in this political stronghold of National Democratic Committeeman E. H. Crump.

Mr. Crump, one-time supporter of Governor Browning, who is seeking renomination, has a candidate of his own in the field, State Senator Prentice Cooper of Shelbyville.

A United States Senator, Governor, and Public Utilities Commissioner are to be nominated Thursday, but the controversy between Governor Browning and Mr. Crump has overshadowed other activities.

"The idea of letting a Federal injunction deter me from handling the State's troops is silly and absurd," Governor Browning told his audience. "I am Chief Executive of a Sovereign State and know exactly what my rights are."

Nine Men Named To Redraft Basic Law of New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug 2—Signalling its final weeks of work, the constitutional convention today had delegated to nine of its members the vital matter of the form in which the redrafted basic state law is to be submitted to the votres in the fall referendum.

Inclusive of Chief Judge Frederick E. Crane, of the Court of Appeals, President of the body, the members who will ponder the method of submission are:

Republicans—Perley A. Pitcher, leader of the Republican majority; Joseph A. McGinnies, veteran Republican legislative stalwart; Abbot Low Moffat, Chairman of the Finance Committee, and R. Foster Piper.

Democrats—United States Senator Robert F. Wagner, Minority Leader; Attorney-General John J. Bennett, Jr.; Alfred E. Smith, and Supreme Court Justice Charles Poletti.

It had been generally conceded, even before the convention began five months ago, that the most important proposals should be offered separately, so that the voters might have the opportunity of selective change. This is believed to have been the major fault in the outcome of the last revision meeting in 1915, when the entire new draft was rejected following its submission as a complete document for all-or-nothing action.

The ultimate fate of the 1938 procedure may now well lie within the province of this latest delegation of responsibility. The question appears to be whether to submit the important proposals separately or to make extensive combinations. Some lumping appears to be inevitable in view of the multiplicity of action still pending before the body, but the event of this will depend upon developments. Judge Crane himself is understood to favor single presentation of the more radically changed sections, such as reapportionment, housing, social welfare, home rule and industrial relations.

Forging ahead on its bulging portfolio of unfinished business, convention procedure today had seen a familiar Tammany imprint affixed to the revision work as the body advanced to final passage the important home rule procedure in a form which aids Wigwam salvaging of $900,000 worth of county jobs in New York City.

In its original form, the amendment would have thrown out of office all of the elected county officials in the greater city's five units, a pay roll incubus which Mayor La Guardia has sought to lift since his instatement.

However, the chairman of the Tammany Law Committee, John J. Dooling, a New York City delegate to the convention, had his salvage plea ready last night just as it appeared that the revisionists were preparing to effect the change which, upon ratification, would have accomplished the constitutional mandate voted two years ago for the city. The Tammany dominated Board of Aldermen went out of existence last year without ever acting upon it, and the organization strength in the City Council is sufficiently strong to have equally kept it on the spike.

Under the Dooling Amendment to the proposal, the elected county officers will serve out their full terms which have two years to run, and thus must the city continue to foot the costly duplication of five county sheriffs and registers and their staffs.

Dodge Declares Politics Is Behind Dewey Move

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, August 3—William C. Dodge, formerly District attorney of New York County, today charged that Thomas E. Dewey, his succesor, is using the policy racket trial of James J. Hines, Tammany District Leader, to further his own political aspirations.

Mr. Dodge's accusation came in the form of a statement in which he denied Mr. Dewey's right to name him as one of the three public officers allegedly influenced, intimidated or bribed into providing protection for the $100,000,000 policy racket, organized by the late Arthur ("Dutch Schultz") Flegenheimer.

Mr. Dodge, who, with Magistrate Hulon Capshaw and the late Magistrate Francis J. Erwin, was linked by Mr. Dewey to Mr. Hines in the bill of particulars furnished the defense yesterday, declared that "at no time throughout my 20 years in public office have I ever been asked to do, or have I done, any improper act, or have I every refrained from discharging my official duties."

"It is unfortunate," he said, "that any person should be so bent upon his own political aspirations as to use his vast power and immunity to assassinate and impugn the characters of other men, especially when one of those persons, so accused, is now dead and cannot answer for himself."

This is the second time since the trial preliminaries started that Mr. Dewey has been publically charged with making the Hines trial a springboard to political office. Lloyd Paul Stryker, chief counsel for Mr. Hines, accused Mr. Dewey in court last week of trying to assure conviction through a blue ribbon jury so he could obtain the Republican gubernatorial nomination.

Mr. Dodge characterized the bill of particulars naming him as an "outrageous and malicious assault upon my character."

"I most emphatically, and in no uncertain terms, deny that I have ever been influenced, intimidated or bribed by any of the defendants mentioned in the indictment or by anyone else," he asserted.

Mr. Dodge declared that as City Magistrate for six and one half years he personally disposed of more than 117,000 cases and that he sat on the bench through the entire time Samuel Seabury investigated the Magistrates Courts.

"During my administration as District Attorney," he said, "more than 70,000 prosecutions were conducted by my office. My record for prosecutions was the greatest of any district attorney beginning with William Travers Jerome, excepting Former Governor Whitman.

"Concerning policy gambling, the records show that I revised the form of complaint used in the courts in order that a greater number of those guilty would be convicted."

Indications that the bill of particulars submitted by Mr. Dewey will be protested as inadequate by the defense for Mr. Hines were had here today.

Snow Man Blushes in July

By Pacificus

Snow men in midsummer are not exactly common. A snow man with red cheeks, made without the use of paint or cosmetics, but entirely of snow, is something extraordinary. Yet this is what a party of July visitors to Mount Lassen National Park, Calif., say they produced as part of a vacation frolic. They were able to do it because red snow can be found—at least sometimes—in this area which contains the only active volcano in the United States.

The existence of red snow arises in volcanic areas from invisible red-iron rust particles in the air. As snow falls these particles are picked up and remain until the snow melts, when the rust sediment settles and makes the snow red. Consequently, it is possible without borrowing milady's rouge or lipstick to put rosy cheeks on a man—or woman—made entirely of snow. That is, if you happen to be high enough in the mountains to find snow in summer, and happen to be in a volcanic area. Which just about limits the possibility, in the United States, to the Mount Lassen country.

* * *

Ferry Boats Scatter

Seattle, Wash., is not the only Pacific Coast City to take over the big San Francisco ferry boats now gradually withdrawing from the neighborhood of the Golden Gate as a result of completion of the Bay and Golden Gate Bridges. Seattle has got more of these commodious vessels than any other place, but San Diego, Calif., is sharing in the distribution. The ferry Golden West has recently made the long trip down the California Coast from its old familiar waters to Coronado. She was built in 1923, and used to be on the San Francisco-Sausalito, Calif., run. She was towed south by a tug, but her own engines were kept running to ease the tow, and she came into San Diego Harbor under her own power. The voyage south was not exactly smooth, but the boat had been boarded up and braced for the journey, and came through beautifully. Some alterations were made in the Golden West before she left San Francisco, and others are being made at San Diego; there will be more open deck space and not so much closed cabin space when she begins service in southern waters.

Florida Medical Group Assures Service to Poor

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 3 (AP)—The Florida Medical Association moved today to ensure medical and surgical service for patients, regardless of their financial status.

Dr. J. C. Vinson, Chairman of the Association's Medical Economics Committee, said the organization would establish a bureau to serve as a clearing house for classifying patients financially, and adjusting, budgeting and collecting fees. A committee proposed the plan, Dr. Vinson said, after it found the public was not being adequately served.

Tourists Visit Exhibits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — John G. Blount, custodian of the Virginia Museum in the State Library Building here, says tourists play no favorites with the exhibits; some concentrate on the wild-life exhibits, some like the big cases of flags, and others clamor for more relics.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Swiss Women Love Democracy But Still Voteless

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Women of Switzerland Quietly Active in Certain Fields

Frugal, Businesslike, Orderly, They Do What Comes to Hand and Keep Themselves to Themselves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Dear Friend:

Not long ago, somebody asked why, in all the letters I have written to you, I have seldom, if ever, mentioned the women of Switzerland. She pointed out that it would be interesting to know something about the women of the country which gives hospitality to the League of Nations.

The Swiss woman is frugal, intellectual, punctual, businesslike, and extremely orderly. She is so orderly that it would be impossible—or difficult—to imagine a whole nation of Swiss women so far forgetting themselves as to joint together in revolt of any kind. And for this reason it has been possible for the powers that be—in the shape of a Bundesrat of seven members who appoint a President each year—to go their tranquil way unembarrassed by any apprehension that the women of the country might suddenly arise and demand "rights," although these same women actually formed a Suffrage Society at least 30 years ago.

Education Open to Them

Nevertheless, in their own way, the women of Switzerland have accomplished a good deal. They were, for instance, among some of the first in Europe to find their way into the practice of law and of medicine. The universities were open to them at a time when in most other countries they were still firmly closed, so far as women were concerned. Today, there are 27 women university lecturers and professors in Switzerland as against 26 in Germany—a country 15 times as large.

Women sit on school boards in light of the 25 Cantons. In certain big centers, they take active part in the work of the Industrial Arbitration Courts. In 10 Cantons, they sit on Boards of the Poor Law. Nearly everywhere they act as Guardians in connection with children. In Geneva, a woman—she is the only one in Switzerland—holds the post of Judge in a Juvenile Court. Policewomen have been appointed in several towns, and their numbers are increasing.

At the 1937 Assembly of the League of Nations, a woman was included for the first time as an Expert in the Swiss delegation. Quite recently, another woman was appointed to serve on the German-speaking program committee of the Radio. The General Secretary in charge of the "Cyclopedia of Swiss Economics," which will make its appearance in connection with the Swiss Exhibition in Zürich in 1939, is a woman.

The whole business goes on very quietly, achievements and reverses alike being recorded but sparingly to the outside world by a people possessed of a genius for "keeping themselves to themselves." All the same, many things are moving among the women of Switzerland. It is possible to discover it if you penetrate the Swiss homes and listen to the talk of the women there.

Some Seek Wider Control

They talk, in these days, about the cost of living, and about the depreciation of the franc and the consequent tendency of prices to rise. They say that women ought to have a wider opportunity to control matters which concern them so nearly, and speak with pride of the appointment of Madame de Montet, the President of the Swiss Women's Council—an organization which includes some 200 separate societies—to a post on the Federal Board of Experts.

They talk too about the problems of wage-earning—and here they come very near to the other women of Europe, since Swiss women are finding, just as other women are finding, that the tide of economic conditions does not run in their favor at the present time, and that wage-earning has to be conducted in face of conditions harder than those which apply to men.

True enough, women are doing well in the hotel business, which is a profitable one so far as Switzerland is concerned. It is said—but I have no statistics—that many of the Swiss hotels are in the hands of women, and courses are now being opened by various women's organizations for the purpose of training girls for hotel careers in other parts of the world.

Diminishing Opportunities

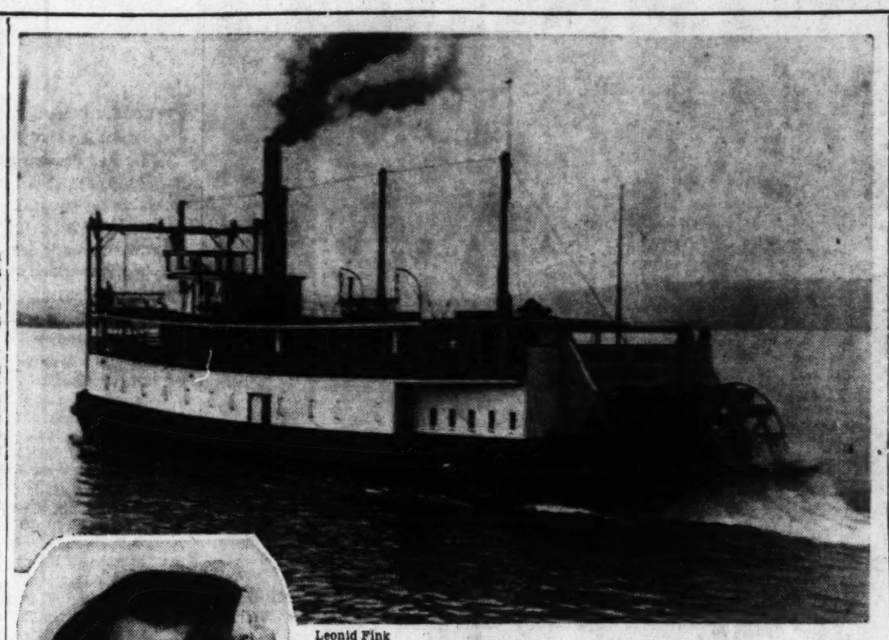
But beyond this outlet are many careers which, full of promise at one time, are now showing signs of diminishing opportunities. Married women in particular are experiencing hardship, especially in the ranks of the Civil Service and in certain of the professions.

A case in point came to light not long ago when the Town Council of Lausanne, desiring to open a dental clinic for its school children, began to look around for a suitable dentist to take care of it. It happened that special qualifications were necessary for the post and that the only person who possessed them was a woman. Unfortunately, however, for the Town Council—which operated in a Canton which did not believe in married women wage-earners—the woman was about to take to herself a husband and was unwilling to recant. So the Town Council did not open its clinic. That is the last I heard about it. But I heard that the women of Lausanne and elsewhere resented the fact that, still voteless, they possessed no power either to question the decision or to remedy its cause.

One day, and it may be a day that is nearer than most people think, the women of Switzerland will say —quietly, but firmly—that they are no longer willing to remain voteless. This is not an idle prophecy. Deep in the nature of the Swiss woman is planted a love of democracy, and it is an old love, coming, no doubt, from those days when, before the trade routes of Italy opened up roads through the mountains, Switzerland enjoyed a full thousand years of spendid isolation in which she was free to think and act as she chose.

Yours very sincerely,
Phyllis M. Lovell

One of these letters about the women of Europe comes to you on the first Wednesday of each month.



Leonid Fink

Below—Mrs. Anna Grimison of Seattle, Wash., Manager and Joint Owner of a Navigation Company Operating a Group of Stern-Wheelers on Puget Sound and the Skagit River. Above—Skagit Chief, One of Her Boats, and Perhaps a Distinguished Member of the Company, for It Was Used by Paramount in the Filming of "The Barrier," as Typical of the Boats of Gold-Rush Days

'Boss' of a Navigation Company

Her Stern-Wheelers Serve Puget Sound Farmers

By Kate Archibald

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle, Wash.

On the Seattle waterfront, Pier 7, is a sign, "Skagit River Navigation Company." The staid wording does not explain that the Company is unusual in several ways, that it is managed by a woman, that its boats are all stern-wheelers, that it is a navigation company operating without subsidy and with a degree of prosperity, and that it has steered clear of the sand-bars of both labor difficulties and of government interference.

The Company, managed by Mrs. Anna G. Grimison, who, with her sisters, is also owner, is said to be the only navigation company in America, and possibly in the world, owned and operated by women. Its business is to bring down from the Mt. Vernon country, penetrated by the Skagit River, 100 miles north of Seattle, potatoes, canned milk, and canned peas, and to take back up the river, farm implements, grocery supplies, paper cartons and tin for making cans.

The boats operated by the Company are modern versions of old river boats, flat-bottomed, stern-wheelers made to navigate a river of currents, sandbars, and snags. The newest built one, "Skagit Chief," operates with walking beams called "spuds" which are lowered right down into the bed of the river and keep the boat from drifting in fogs or in other emergencies. Although up-to-date it still has the low, leisurely build of all river packets and was used in the filming of Paramount's "The Barrier" as the type of the boats used in gold-rush days.

Accepted Without Question

The fact that the Company is operated by a woman appears to make no difference to farmers and canners on the river or to freight and transportation contacts on the waterfront. Mrs. Grimison's father, Captain H. H. MacDonald, began operating stern-wheelers up the river over 40 years ago, and the river boats have become a tradition for dependability.

There are touches to the management, however, which prove the worth of woman's contribution to business. The staterooms, for example, on the new "Skagit Chief" are built to serve as small living rooms for the men, with clothes closets, ventilation, and good bedding. And the crew use them to live in, supplying their own ornaments and radio.

Mrs. Grimison explains that she manages on the basis of what is right and fair, and works out her problems that way. At one time it looked as though her river boats might come under the Federal regulation relating to large, seagoing tankers: at another time her Company was threatened with what might have proved a difficult union regulation. In both cases the adjustment was made on the basis of justice and right.

Prospered With the Potato

The Skagit River Navigation Company has prospered with the development of the Skagit River farm country. This is especially true of the Skagit River potato. Better seed and agricultural supervision have developed this "spud" as it is invariably called on the River, until it is now shipped in quantity to Hawaii and the Orient. A potato warehouse holding 25,000 sacks, built by the Company, has done much to promote the success of this potato where farmers come in to sort and store their product.

When the canners of a good share of the United States' supply of canned milk decided to make their own cans it was a great day for the prosperity of the river boats. The "Skagit Chief," then being built, was adapted to carry great squares of heavy tin plate. Tins of milk that go to all parts of the world pass into circulation by way of the stern-wheelers paddling and whistling their way down the Skagit River.

White Gloves

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

They are patterned of sheerest linen thread;
"Made in China," the label said,
"Entirely by hand."

As I read,
I thanked a worker I'll never see,
For the patience, time, and artistry
That fashioned these gossamer gloves for me.

Helen Hixon

Through the Editor's Window

A Test of Citizenship

By Mildred Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the real tests of any of us as citizens of a democracy is how actively we participate in government in the face of the seemingly indirect part that may be ours to play. As with church, business, or any other organization, if we have a direct job whose importance we can easily gauge and whose duties are well defined, we are likely to measure up and be active. It is when we become one of the general public whose slumps from activity and responsibility apparently would not be missed, that our reliability as members of an organization is put sharply to the test. So it is that in some ways the strongest proofs of citizenship are given not by the presidents and cabinet members of a democracy, nor even by the members of the party national committees, but by the men and women out across the land who are merely voters yet who never fail to live up to the full meaning of the term.

Women worked earnestly over a period of years to get the vote. Looking back, it may seem strange to think that women did not have it; yet the struggle on both sides of the Atlantic was long and hard, not a little of the opposition coming from some women themselves. Those of us who are young enough to have come in on the privilege without having had to win it, would probably be more appreciative citizens if we made the effort to learn more about those years of struggle, and paid in the form of living up to our opportunities, our back dues of gratitude to the fair-minded individuals, men as well as women, who worked for woman suffrage.

* * *

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins was quoted the other day as of the opinion that women vote as individuals, simply adding individual votes to those of the men—that there is no woman element but simply the individual element in their vote. There is of course no reliable way of gauging whether or not the so-called "woman's vote" has added new elements to the so-called man's vote. Even if it has not, it changes not a whit the fact that women like men should have the full privileges of citizenship; democracy is made up of individuals, not merely of men. But, I am not alone in disagreeing with the Honorable Secretary of Labor. The woman's vote, made up as it is of thousands of individual women's votes, has already, I believe, had a distinct women's influence on the complexion of politics.

In a previous column I have pointed out the serious consideration given to certain social questions,—child labor, education, housing, and others—since the women's lobby and women's clubs have had actual votes behind them. For years politics largely ran along in the same grooves. Within our time, however, it gradually but surely began to concern itself with fields of a different sort—and an examination of these reveals that many of them are essentially "women's interests" translated into terms of government. Not a coincidence.

Among those who evidently agree with me is Arthur Krock, distinguished political writer, who was quoted in the columns of this paper last April as criticizing women in politics but yet admitting that their entry "has for the first time made their peculiar and essential interests a matter of government concern."

In a useful book just published, entitled "How to Be a Responsible Citizen," by Roy V. and Eliza G. Wright (Association Press, New York, $2), is this quotation from "The Great Game of Politics," by Frank R. Kent, another critic: "Since the vote was given to women, the whole tendency of the machine is in the direction of decency, and the idea in precincts and wards is to make the organization attractive to women—not repulsive."

* * *

A letter in my mail the other day says: "It is time for us in Los Angeles to vote for public officers, and I wonder if you know where one can go to find out about the candidates—their past records, etc. . . . If there is such a source, I know we women would like to read about it in your column."

In most towns and cities in the United States, the League of Women Voters does this splendid job of sending out questionnaires to candidates and having on file the summed up information. The state or local League should be able to serve the woman voter in this way. We know of men and women who have called in person upon local candidates for office. If a person runs for office he expects to be interviewed in this way. Locally, one can find out the names of the district heads of both parties, and ask for information. For larger elections, there is likely to be for each major party, a party headquarters, where printed information concerning the candidates may be had.

If women would go after this information, demanding facts, their influence as voting citizens would be appreciably increased. It is my experience that candidates respect the women's vote, partly because it is unpredictable and independent, and partly because they recognize that women are practical and likely to check up on past records.

* * *

One's own single vote may seem very indirect and far away from the activities at Washington, at one's state capital, or even at one's town or city offices. It is, however, one's tool, a privilege to be kept bright and keen with good use. And when the skill in using it is gained through intelligent investigation and thinking, one's participation in government is far from indirect.

A Wednesday Column

Courtesy of R. H. Macy & Co.

Accessories Made of Ostrich Are in Vogue Again. This Girl Is Wearing a Jacket Composed of Rows of Natural Ostrich and Holding an Evening Headdress Made of Several Curled Plumes Set on a Band. On the Floor Is an Evening Cape of Curled Ostrich and a Smaller Cape of Uncurled Ostrich, Both Mounted on Chiffon. With Their Soft Texture and Dyed a Lovely Hue, These Ostrich Capes and Boas Can Be Most Becoming

Any Discarded Feather Boas?

Ostrich Is in Again—You Can Take Them Out Again

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A far-sighted purchase for the refreshment of one's midsummer wardrobe is some frivolous accessories of ostrich, for this is now waving and beckoning in the wind of fashion.

Ostrich, as a style, races across the fashion landscape with a rapidity which reminds one of the swift-footed birds that yield the plumage. This moment here, the next a memory. But when the vogue is at its height, many skilled fingers, particularly in France, are put to work and women in all parts of the world who are governed under the mandate of current enthusiasms, grow more feminine and more regal in garments of curled or undulating feathers.

At the resorts this summer quite a little ostrich has been worn for evening wraps, styled as boleros, capes, jackets, boas.

Great Variety Possible

Much variety of effect is possible with ostrich. The uncurled fabric is strikingly different from the compact texture of the ringlets. Moreover, the birds at progressive ages yield plumes that vary in length, thickness, and lustre. The female plumage is grayish, in contrast to the pure white and jet-black which are the coveted bequests of the male.

One likes to know before buying feathers that there is no cruelty involved in the domestication of ostriches, nor in cutting their plumage. What discomfort the birds suffer is inflicted on their pride only, and they soon recover their beauty, which they preserve intact till the next clipping, a year hence. Ostriches often live to be 80 years old and as each bird posseses a yearly value of $20 to $50, they are a fairly remunerative investment, particularly as the flocks increase very rapidly.

As a Headdress

The present vogue for piling the hair on top of the head in the evenings, has brought in a use of ornaments which may appear to be purely decorative but which also assist in securing the short and wayward locks. Curled ostrich tips set on combs or pins perform this office effectively and give a duchess-like appearance to the wearer. Sometimes the tips are attached to a wreath of ostrich, forming an attractive headdress.

Instead of an ostrich fan, the modern girl likes to swing a muff of ostrich on her wrist. Why? Because the idea is novel, but also because the muff is a bag in disguise and contains a compartment, zipper-closed, for money and incidentals.

Milliners began to show a little ostrich on their spring hats and the fall models are using it in many ways—in tall plumes, clusters of tips and bands and circlets of tips, curiously applied to the fantastic shapes that will challenge our attention as the season advances. Color combinations can be very striking. A cluster of plumes may be composed of lemon, violet, and tangerine; or of violet, cyclamen and purple; or of fuchsia, pink and saffron.

Designer Opens Ready-to-Wear Department

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Elizabeth Hawes, author of "Fashion Is Spinach," and designer of expensive dresses for a clientele that desires individualized clothes, is opening this fall in her own establishment a ready-to-wear department for women who like her styles but feel it unwise to pay the prices that her custom-made designs command.

In New York the ready-mades will sell only chez Hawes, but certain stores in other important cities will be supplied with exclusive models. Prices range from about $40 up to about $90, unless furs or some ultra-precious trimming or ornament adds its own value to that of the model.

Miss Hawes has not designed down to her new and less wealthy public. Her talent determines the quality of the dresses and suits in the new classification just as definitely as it does her custom-made designs.

Miss Hawes' silhouettes never contradict the prevailing mode, yet they have a movement of their own, a spontaneity, freedom, and grace that set them apart. One does not think of them as compositions made up of this part and that, but as single ideas brought to completion.

"Miss Hawes feels that while a dress is being worn it should be forgotten by its wearer," explained one of her executives. "This means that it must be absolutely comfortable, absolutely right."

The current silhouette at Hawes, shows flared and pleated skirts, easy bodices that follow but do not mold the torso and many unbelted waistlines at the natural position, varied by others with inset girdles and corselet effects. Miss Hawes prefers motion and flow of line to swathing, and believes it is a far more becoming silhouette for every one, but particularly for less-than-perfect contours. She called attention to the unwise tendency of stout women to wear tight garments and pointed out the fact that snug lines reveal defects by modeling them accurately, whereas these can be brought into control and concealed by flexible planes that give a rhythm to the figure from neckline to hem and in all dimensions.

Wools and Crepes Predominate

Wools and crepes are the materials that appear most often in the Hawes collection of street dresses. They are unpatterned and very soft and supple. Most of the basic colors are grayed, so that one has stone-brown, stone-blue, stone-gray. With them are combined, often in large areas, a contrasting hue, which may be a surprise but is always mellow.

Pleated chiffon, taffeta, and satin are mediums which Miss Hawes uses to express fluently the full skirts and draped bodices of evening frocks. This bodice is very different from the contour-hugging, brassière-like bodice of the out-gone season.

Miss Hawes makes suits also. She likes to make them with jaunty, boxy jackets, perhaps of plaid, or with the new "closed bolero," which resembles somewhat a bellhop jacket. One such suit of stone-blue wool wears a real sable collar, small and flat.

Courtesy of Hawes, Inc.

"Dido," a Day Dress in Gray Satin-Backed Crepe, Trimmed With a Beige Satin, Bib-Like Collar and Front Skirt Drapery

Courtesy of Hawes, Inc.

"Melisande," a Full-Skirted Evening Dress of Black Chiffon, Held Together in Front With Black Velvet Bows and Rhinestone Clip Pins

"Dinah," a Tailored Dress in Rust Wool, Tied Together With Indian Stripe Silk. This and the Other Two Designs Sketched on This Page Are by Hawes, Inc., Ready-to-Wear Department

Tell It in Script

Are you an addict of monograms? Instead of building them out of block letters, the newest embroidery writes them in large, flowing, decorative script.

Easy Milk Sherbet

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To the juice of
1 orange and
1 lemon, add the grated peel from half of the orange or the lemon, whichever is preferred. Add
½ cup sugar
1 cup milk. Stir well and put in refrigerator tray. When mushy, whip in
½ cup whipped evaporated milk which has been previously chilled. Now, put part of the sherbet in another tray if necessary. Freeze again but not too firm, or it will become coarse. Serve in chilled dessert dishes. Makes about 1½ pints.

Home Budgeting—3

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Adherence to the family budget plan will enable one to say "No" to that impulsive urge which tempts one to purchase inconsequential items which may well be dispensed with. This will prevent the purchasing of food and clothing when not needed, even though they may be on sale. No matter how reasonably an article may be priced, it will in time be found costly due to depreciation in value while standing unused. It is extravagant to buy any article which is not needed, however low the cost may be, as no family budget makes allowance for purchasing articles that are not to be put into current use. It is always well to buy on a narrow margin. Money in the bank at the end of the month is preferable to over-stocked pantry shelves. It is said that those who live on a budget always carry their adding machines with them. If so, they have the satisfaction of facing the first of the month with a sense of peace instead of pressure.

H. D.

Easy to Make for Gifts Or for Bazaars

Dress Protector—5

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A dress protector is easy to make, using a wooden hanger as a pattern. Laying the hanger on a piece of wrapping paper, with a pencil draw a line around it, sloping from the hook to the edge, then straight down about six inches and straight across to the opposite side. Cut out the pattern and place it upon two thicknesses of cloth or four of cellophane. Cut the material and join the top and side edges of the two or four pieces. This may be either a plain seam or bound with bias tape (cellophane must, of course, be bound). Leave an opening at the top for the hook of the hanger, and bind that also the bottom edge.

These are exceptionally attractive when made of leftover pieces of silk with double seams instead of bound ones, and edges turned under and finished with a simple feather-stitching in embroidery silk.

Apple Pie

I sprinkle lemon juice over apples when making a pie. It improves the flavor and keeps the apples from turning brown.

(Mrs.) E. T., Canada

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The Home Forum

The Whole Language Of Fragrances

THE orange hawkweed or devil's paintbrush is a good example of a common weed with a most unweed-like fragrance. Wasn't it Emerson who defined a weed as a plant whose use had not been discovered? According to that definition, the hawkweed is not pure weed; for, although it is a pest to the farmer in the hayfield, its vivid warm vermilion, mingled often with white daisies and blue-eyed grass, is a delight to the rest of us. But who would ever suppose it was fragrant?

Pick a blossom and smell it gently. (No flower yields its most delicate scent, when jammed against the nose, and rough handling of the hawkweed merely brings out the coarse odor of the foliage.) Surprising, isn't it? The type of fragrance you would least suspect. A smooth, rich, sophisticated scent like heliotrope or some expensive powder.

The eye takes in thousands of flowers at a glance. But, to enjoy the fragrance of a flower like the hawkweed, we must treat each blossom as an individual. We must pick it, or, if it is too rare for picking, we must stoop or kneel to it. In the case of very small flowers, such as the exquisite pink-veined mallow that grows in dooryards and (if we are not vigilant) in our vegetable garden, we have to concentrate our attention in order to catch the scent at all. Smelling a flower is like listening to what it has to say. And what it says generally reminds us of things other flowers have said. There is a whole language of fragrances, a subtle and elusive language.

* * *

WHAT *does* IT remind me of? you are continually asking yourself as you stop to examine this or that flower. Take mullein, for instance. Its small yellow flowers along the tall stalk may keep you guessing until you think of sweetpeas, perhaps, or the genista of greenhouses. The evening primrose, another sturdy roadside weed with yellow flowers, may suggest lemon to you, although a few evenings ago I got from a blossom a distinct hint of gardenia.

There are several yellow-flowered weeds the whole plant of which is fragrant. You get the fruity scent of agrimony by stroking the plant. You can actually see the small scent glands on the foliage of the fern-leaved false foxglove, which I have found generally on wooded hills in late August. The tall yellow sweet clover (often called Bokhara clover or melilot), like the white variety, is well known for its sweet-grass fragrance especially after the plant has been cut. A bunch of this clover will make a room smell like a haymow.

After a few weeks, however, the sweet clover loses much of its sweetness. But the fragrance of the sweet everlasting will outlast the winter. You find it growing in dry fields in late summer and early autumn, a less pretty and conspicuous flower than its cousin, the pearly everlasting, but of the same papery texture. If you have ever chewed slippery elm bark as a child, the scent of dried sweet everlasting will give you a feeling of nostalgia, for its resemblance to slippery elm is striking. Such a sunny, warm, balsamic scent to carry into the house and keep through the dark cold days.

* * *

AS SOON AS you have made a few fragrant discoveries for yourself, you want to test all the wild flowers you come across. You never know beforehand when you are going to make a particularly happy find. And the flowers you are already acquainted with you smell again and again to see whether the scent varies under different conditions, to test your memory, or to try to track down some baffling analogy. Even the flowers that appear to be wholly unscented, you hesitate to call so. Another day you may find a faint fragrance where none seemed to be before. Is it a change in the atmosphere or in the keenness of your sense of smell?

In wet fields you explore the raspberry-scented pink pogonia of late June and the white spiral ladies' tresses of September. In cool woods you linger over the waxy flowers of shin-leaf, spotted wintergreen, and partridgeberry with its vanilla-flavored blossoms. You take a new interest in the most commonplace weeds of roadside and field—wild carrot and thoroughwort, thistle and milkweed, dogbane and nightshade, sumac and black-eyed Susan. Gathering the white water lily, you think to notice the scent of the humbler yellow cow lily. Among the goldenrods, you hunt for the fragrant variety. And you keep up the search right into October until the frosts have taken the last summer scent.

ROBERT FRANCIS

Queen Anne's Lace

STARING at me across the yard
In the twilight—
A hundred small dim moons
Fallen in the long grass.

D. C.

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"THE SPANISH BALLET": *A Painting by Edouard Manet*

THIS delightful composition by the French master, Edouard Manet, (1832-1883), marks a historic change in modern art. Edouard Manet had been schooled in the conventional manner, but a trip to neighboring countries familiarized him with the pictures of earlier European masters, and he came under their influence. He was most devoted to the Dutchman Hals, and to the Spaniards, Velazquez, El Greco, and Goya. The Spaniards were little known at this time outside their native land. Manet's enthusiasm for Velazquez spread far and wide. We see something of the Spaniard's style in this depiction of a Spanish Ballet.

Manet sought to represent surfaces in terms of broad planes of light, rather than meticulously modeled shadow into light. As a result, there is a sense of abruptness in the transitions from plane to plane.

This picture was painted when a troupe of Spanish dancers performed in Paris at the Hippodrome in 1862. Witnessing the performance, Manet prevailed upon the dancers to come to his studio, where they posed for this composition. Soon the subject of the Spanish Dancer became a popular one. Well do we know it from the brushes of John Singer Sargent and other Americans who, too, discovered their Spain and delighted in its drama and romance. The love of Spanish music followed.

Subsequently, Edouard Manet became interested in painting outdoors as an Impressionist. He used a more flexible and richer palette, and sought more and more to express the transitory characteristics rather than the solid and permanent ones which are embodied in this brilliant picture hanging in the Phillips Memorial Gallery. Herein he seems kin to Courbet and Daumier; later he joins the society of Monet and Pissarro.

D. A.

English City Under the Stars

MACAULAY stands high, on the steep slope of Widcombe Hill, far above the river and the old stone bridges of Bath. We sat at the windows of Rood House and looked from our eyrie at the glittering lights of the city. From the rear of the Macaulay houses, the terraced gardens fall steeply to a narrow lane whence the fragrance of the flowers rose to our nostrils. Beyond the lane a farm, built of that wonderful stone of Bath which in weathering takes on a warm honey color, stood in lush meadows where the Jersey cattle browsed, meadows that now were full of buttercups and daisies. We were so high that even the giant beeches and chestnuts of the rising meadows, leading to the dense towering mass of Beechen Cliff, seemed small beneath us; and in the distance the lovely curve of the downs hinted at the Old Things of the West Country, of barrow and tumulus that made the Regency houses, the Georgian porticos of Bath, a mere modern excrescence on the immemorial building of nature.

* * *

LIKE THE HANGING gardens of Babylon, so we seemed to be suspended far above the poised lights of the town. The night was marvelously clear: the sky a deep delphinium blue, one purple bar across its calm surface, with one low glittering star to make it a picture by Dulac.

But the city lights were the miracle. The houses and stately streets were invisible; only on the right the great mass of the Abbey, flood-lit, seemed to float in the spacious atmosphere of that early summer night. On the skyline the long lines of orange globes that marked the main traffic arteries, leading away from the city, were strung out like topaz; in the cuplike hollow that bordered the river course, a thousand lights blazed; jewels in the crown of some Eastern Monarch. Gone was the demureness of the Bath dear Jane Austen favored, the Bath of Roman times: the eighteenth-century lady had donned mask and domino, but had gone a-walking like any Haroun-al-Raschid in some jeweled city of the Arabian Nights. Nash that night had lost his scepter: Bath was adventuring under the stars.

* * *

WAKING IN THE chill of early dawn, the gold and topaz of the lights had been extinguished; the monarch had put away his crown. But a new miracle of loveliness was here: the sun was still hidden, for the power of the mist had yet to be conquered. A white vapor, still and beautiful, floated eerily above the sleeping city and rose almost to the foot of our steep garden. Only the tops of the tallest beeches and chestnuts emerged from the mist, the meadows were hidden, the tall gray houses covered and we were once more isolated in our eyrie. But, in the distance, the lovely curving line of the dim downs showed pearly against the early morning sky; and, as with a sound of trumpets, the sun broke through.

E. C. D.

For This Year, "Adiós Fiesta"

THE Fiesta is over. No longer does the strumming of guitars and the sound of dancing feet echo through the streets of the town. The voices of vendors are still also, the shrill calling of women chanting the plaintive high-pitched refrain: "Tortillas! Enchiladas! Tamales!" and the thin piping of candy boys with their trays of highly-colored *dulces* and *panacitos* pricked out with the shapes of flowers and stars. The flower girl, who rode astride a donkey so small that her feet in their native *huaraches* almost touched the ground, has disappeared. Her wide smile was so gay and her humor so infectious that we feel the lack of it, now that she has gone; and we miss her laughing: "Flowers, Senores? For all the pretty ladies."

There are other things we miss as well: the merry crowds, like children at play, the colored lights and the fireworks, the flags and the red and yellow bunting. We miss the popping of *cascarones* on the heads of hapless victims, and the resultant downpours of bright confetti. We miss the soft murmur of Spanish voices and their sudden, gay greetings to friend and stranger alike.

There are many things which are different, now that Fiesta has come to an end. People's clothing, for one thing—the sober shades and conservative styles of men's apparel, after the velvet jackets and gold-braided trousers of yesterday, the fringed sashes and tassel-trimmed sombreros. Women, too, have lost a large part of the charm which was theirs in the borrowed costumes of an earlier day—the mantillas like spun moonlight, the embroidered shawls and the long, graceful gowns with their tiers of flounces. Something of romance and beauty has disappeared with the change and the streets seem bare, now that so much of color and gayety has departed from them. Flowers still bloom in sunny patios and bignonia vines and bougainvillia clothe with living flame the white walls of the town; but pepper trees no longer spread their lacy shadows over the dark heads of soft-voiced Senoritas and tall *caballeros*; and, on the balconies which look out toward the sea, there is only emptiness and the memory of dreams.

But Fiesta will come again. Next year, when the midsummer moon is full, old legends will come to life once more and all that was beautiful in the past will be beautiful again. As we turn away to take up the responsibilities of that everyday life whose existence we had almost forgotten, we vow in our hearts: "Not good-by, Santa Barbara! Only 'hasta la vista.'"

E. E. L.

Such Was Mrs. Fiske

MILDRED ALDRICH, a distinguished Boston writer and journalist of the 'eighties and 'nineties, pays deserved tribute to a young player of that period who was at the moment the toast of the town; a young artist who was shortly to be elevated to the reigning position of First Lady of our theatre. It was in her series of papers entitled "Famous American Actors of Today" that Miss Aldrich wrote:

"It was twilight on a very cold day when I knocked at her room at Hotel Vendome. A clear voice bade me enter and in a moment I had forgotten my cold drive. It was a voice which I can never forget, and which even as I write of it comes to my ear with a strange delicious insistence. As the door closed behind me there rose from the depths of a large chair, and stood between me and the dim light from the window a slender, childish figure, in a close-fitting, dark gown. The fading light, the dark dress, threw into greater relief the pale face with its small features and deep eyes, above and around which, like a halo, was a wealth of curling red hair. I had been told that she was young; but I was not prepared for any such unique personality as hers, and I still remember the sensation of the surprise she was to me as a most delightful experience. This was not the conventional young actress to whom I have been accustomed; this slight, undeveloped figure. . . .

"I have never encountered a face more variable. At one moment I would think her beautiful. The next instant a quick turn of the head would give me a different view of the face and I would say to myself, 'She is plain'; then she would speak, and that beautiful musical *mezzo*, so uncommon to American ears, and from which a Boston man once emotionally declared 'feeling could be positively wrung, so over-saturated was it,' would touch my heart and all else would be forgotten. Such was Minnie Maddern when I first met her on her eighteenth birthday."

Universal Friendship

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SURELY there never was a more propitious time than the present in which to strive for and develop a true sense of universal friendship. But it is clear that individual and collective peace and harmony can be attained only as friendship rests on a foundation far removed from the personal claims and material intrigues which are often associated with human relations and frequently disrupt them. World events are constantly proving that no merely material basis furnishes the mental solidity on which to build this much-to-be-desired friendship.

Over nineteen centuries ago, Christ Jesus—humanity's truest friend—clearly showed what he expected of his followers, when he said to his disciples (John 15:14), "Ye are my friends, if ye do whatsoever I command you." And one of his commands is set forth in a verse preceding this lucid statement: "This is my commandment, That ye love one another, as I have loved you."

Obedience to the command that we love one another as the Master loved us is, then, the only sound foundation for true friendship. Such friendship thrives in unselfed service and endures through every test, thus giving positive proof of its true, spiritual nature.

And how did the Master love, we ask? Is his method of friendship and service practical in this modern world? Here the inspired teachings of Christian Science conclusively assure us that the Christ-spirit is indeed the only basis upon which one can find any real or lasting good.

The Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, convincingly shows us that the love so wondrously expressed by Christ Jesus in his every thought and act, and through which he healed and redeemed and fed the multitudes, had nothing in it of material possessions or personal attraction, but was the spiritual reflection of divine Love, the Father-Mother God.

This love belongs to all alike and can be utilized for the benefit of all. We learn too that one who would love as our Master loved, does not indulge in condemnation, justification, or glorification of a mortal sense of self, since mortality is not the truth about man in God's likeness. Understanding this, one does not allow hatred or indifference to govern his thought and action. Rather does such a one endeavor to be ever compassionate regarding another's needs, always willing to serve God and man by pure, unselfed thoughts and actions.

Christian Scientists are consistently proving in everyday life that since God is ever-present, omnipotent Love, who has created man in His own image and likeness, wholly good, evil has no reality, no power, no origin, being unknown to God, the one creator. From this standpoint there is therefore no sickness, lack, or imperfection of any kind to harm or disturb the children of divine Love. Steadfast application of our knowledge of this spiritual fact enables each one to gain freedom from false beliefs; and it tests the sincerity of our desire for universal friendship.

The Master said (John 15:13), "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends." Christian Science points out that it is necessary for us to rise above the false mortal sense of sin, sickness, hatred, lack, or enmity, if we would manifest true friendship. We have all experienced the call for greater unselfishness in human friendships. But friendship based on the understanding of God as divine Life calls for more than this. It calls for the sacrifice of material, limiting concepts of our fellow men.

Speaking of the need to relinquish one's sense of personal joy, and to accept that which increases one's understanding of God, Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 266): "Thus He teaches mortals to lay down their fleshliness and gain spirituality. This is done through self-abnegation. Universal Love is the divine way in Christian Science."

The tremendous good resulting from friendship such as this cannot be measured. It will break down the temporal barriers of language or race, and the differing needs of individuals and nations will be satisfactorily met through the knowledge that Love knows no limits and is confined to no spot. No longer will individuals or nations think that they can give their friendship to one neighbor at the expense of another. Dislike and mere tolerance alike will be banished forever in genuine regard and esteem for all. Universal friendship, spiritually understood and lived, will be evidenced in universal freedom.

In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 124), Mrs. Eddy writes these words of encouragement to further our progress towards this goal: "The fruition of friendship, the world's arms outstretched to us, heart meeting heart across continents and oceans, bloodless sieges and tearless triumphs, the 'well done' already yours, and the undone waiting only your swift hands,—these are enough to make this hour glad."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

AMISTAD UNIVERSAL

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

NO HAY duda de que jamás ha habido tiempo más oportuno que el presente para anhelar y desarrollar un concepto verdadero de amistad universal. Pero es evidente que la paz y la armonía tanto individuales como colectivas pueden alcanzarse solamente a medida que la amistad descanse en fundamentos que sean del todo alejados a las pretensiones personales e intrigas materiales que tan a menudo tiñen las relaciones humanas y frecuentemente las quebrantan. Los acontecimientos mundiales demuestran constantemente que ninguna base meramente material suministra la solidez mental sobre la cual se puede construir esta amistad tan deseable.

Hace más de diez y nueve siglos que Cristo Jesús—el amigo más sincero de la humanidad—expresó claramente lo que esperaba de cada uno de sus seguidores, diciendo a sus discípulos (San Juan, 15:14): "Sois mis amigos, si hacéis lo que os mando." Y uno de sus mandatos se menciona en un verso que precede la anterior declaración tan pregnante. "Este es mi mandamiento, que os améis los unos a los otros, así como yo os he amado."

La obediencia al mandamiento de que nos amemos los unos a los otros, como el Maestro nos amó a nosotros, es el único fundamento seguro para la amistad verdadera. Tal amistad goza en poder rendir servicios al amigo de una manera abnegada, y sobrevive toda prueba a la cual sea expuesta, demostrando así positivamente su naturaleza genuina y espiritual.

¿Y cómo nos amó el Maestro? preguntamos. ¿Es su método de amistad y servicio aún práctico en este mundo moderno? Aquí las enseñanzas inspiradas de la Ciencia Cristiana nos aseguran definidamente que el espíritu del Cristo es la única base sobre la cual se puede encontrar el bien efectivo y duradero.

El libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) por Mary Baker Eddy nos enseña convincentemente que el amor que Cristo Jesús expresa de manera tan maravillosa en todo pensamiento y todo acto suyo, y por medio del cual curó y salvó y dió de comer a las multitudes, no llevaba elemento de posesión material o atracción personal, sino que fué el reflejo espiritual del Amor divino, Padre-Madre-Dios.

Este amor pertenece a todos sin distinción y puede utilizarse para el beneficio de todos. Aprendemos también que uno que quisiera amar, lo mismo que nuestro Maestro amó, no se permite condenar, justificar o glorificar un concepto mortal de personalidad, puesto que la mortalidad no representa la verdad acerca del hombre creado a la semejanza de Dios. El que entienda esto, no consentirá que el odio o la indiferencia gobiernen sus pensamientos y acciones. Más bien tratará de compadecerse de las necesidades de sus semejantes, siempre dispuesto a servir a Dios y al hombre por medio de pensamientos y acciones puras y altruístas.

Los Científicos Cristianos están probando en la vida cotidiana que puesto que Dios es el Amor siempre presente y omnipotente, habiendo creado al hombre a su propia imagen y semejanza, es decir, del todo bueno,—el mal no tiene ni realidad, ni poder, ni origen, siendo desconocido a Dios, el único creador. A juzgar desde este punto de vista, por lo tanto, no hay enfermedad, escasez o imperfección de ninguna clase que puedan estorbar a los hijos del Amor divino. La aplicación constante de nuestro entendimiento de este hecho espiritual capacita a cada uno de nosotros para libertarse de las creencias erróneas, y es la comprobación de nuestro deseo sincero de expresar amistad universal.

El Maestro dijo (San Juan, 15:13): "Nadie tiene amor más grande que este: que ponga uno su vida por sus amigos." La Ciencia Cristiana nos enseña que es necesario que nos elevemos por encima del concepto mortal y erróneo del pecado, de la enfermedad, del odio, de la escasez o de la enemistad, si queremos expresar amistad verdadera. Todos tal vez hayamos sentido el deseo sincero de demostrar más abnegación en nuestras relaciones humanas. Pero la amistad que se base en el entendimiento de Dios como Vida divina exige más que eso. Demanda el abandono de cualquier concepto material y limitador que podamos albergar acerca de nuestros semejantes.

Hablando de lo necesario que es el abandonar nuestro concepto de gusto personal, para aceptar aquello que aumenta nuestro entendimiento de Dios, Mary Baker Eddy escribe en la página 266 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH: "Así enseña a los mortales deshacerse de su materialismo para alcanzar mayor espiritualidad. Esto se lleva a cabo por medio de la renuncia de sí mismo. El Amor universal es el camino celestial en la Ciencia Cristiana."

El bien tan enorme que puede resultar de un sentimiento de amistad de esta clase es inmensurable. Vencerá las barreras temporales de lenguas o razas; y las distintas necesidades de individuos y naciones se satisfarán adecuadamente mediante el entendimiento de que el Amor divino no conoce fronteras y no está limitado a un lugar. Los individuos y las naciones ya no pensarán que pueden conceder su amistad a un vecino a costa de otro. Tanto la aversión como la mera tolerancia cederán para siempre a la sincera consideración y estimación hacia todos. La amistad universal, entendida espiritualmente y llevada a la práctica en la vida diaria, producirá libertad universal.

En la página 124 de su libro THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, AND MISCELLANY (LA PRIMERA IGLESIA CIENTIFICA DE CRISTO Y MISCELANEA) Mary Baker Eddy escribe estas palabras para alentarnos y fomentar nuestro progreso hacia aquel fin: "La fruición de la amistad, los brazos del mundo tendidos hacia nosotros, corazones encontrando otros corazones a través de continentes y mares, victorias sin sangre y triunfos sin lágrimas, el 'bien hecho' ya en vuestro poder y lo que está por hacerse esperando vuestras manos diligentes,—esto basta para alegrar esta hora."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Eldorado, Gilded One

ELDORADO, gilded one,
Arcady and Erewhon,
all the lands that never were
charted by geographer,
all the seas that ne'er have known
the plummet and the sounding-stone,
he fears no exile who is their
citizen and voyager.

For him Atlantis still doth ride
with shining towers above the tide,
still for him Utopian morn
flushes the poppies in the corn,
and still the dry and drifted sand
halts before Cloudcuckooland.

PETER J. HENNIKER HEATON

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by
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Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 13-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1938

Eligibility Of Whitcomb Is Sustained

Dever rules he is properly a candidate for G O P nomination for Governor in State primary.

The name of Richard Whitcomb will be placed on the ballot as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, Attorney General Paul A. Dever ruled today.

Candidates for State office are "not bound by the requirements" of new election laws passed this year, the Attorney General declared in an opinion sought by Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook.

A question had arisen in regard to Mr. Whitcomb's proper status as a Republican over certain technicalities in the new laws, and Mr. Cook asked the Attorney General for a ruling. Meanwhile, Mr. Whitcomb had complied with the main technicality raised. But the Attorney General's decision authorizes the Secretary of State to place Mr. Whitcomb's name on the primary ballot and remove any possibility that he will be barred.

Mr. Dever's decision also assures a place on the ballot for David B. Church of Brookline, candidate for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant-Governor. A question as to Mr. Church's proper status as an enrolled Republican under the new law had arisen, but as the new law is not effective this year, his name will be placed on the ballot.

Eight for Governor

Massachusetts now has eight candidates for Governor and more candidates aspiring for various elective offices this year than at any previous time in the State's history it appeared today as the election division of the Secretary of State tabulated nomination papers filed up to last night, the deadline for such filings.

The eight candidates for Governor are:

Democrats, Gov. Charles F. Hurley, seeking re-election; former Gov. James M. Curley; Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly; and Richard M. Russell, former Mayor of Cambridge.

Republicans, Leverett Saltonstall, former Speaker of the House of Representatives; Richard Whitcomb, for a brief time retained by Mayor Tobin as Director of the Boston Municipal Survey Committee and prior to that a telephone executive; Frederick Butler, of Andover, chairman of the Essex County Commissioners; and William H. McMasters of Cambridge.

Howard Haines Murphy, former commissioner of agriculture when Mr. Curley was Governor, who had announced his candidacy for Governor, withdrew last night in favor of Mr. Curley, criticizing the administration of Governor Hurley at the same time.

Reduced to Two

These eight gubernatorial aspirants will be reduced to two on September 20, primary day. Party contests from now until that time will be conducted in the customary high pressure manner, but of the two, the Democratic race appears to hold the most public interest.

The question of the man on the street, the politicians in City Hall, at the State House and in neighboring hotels that are the social headquarters of the politicos, is this: "Can Curley come back?"

The interest in Mr. Curley appears at this time to exceed that of the other Democratic candidates, and this is unusual because as a rule the interest in a nomination contest is centered on the incumbent, who in this case, of course, is Mr. Hurley.

The public's interest in the Democratic contest is accelerated by the extreme rivalry created especially between Mr. Hurley, Mr. Curley and Mr. Kelly, all of whom dwell in the Greater Boston area and have their most loyal supporters in this part of the State.

Republican Campaign

The Republican nomination campaign is expected to be a quiet affair in contrast. The predominating candidates, of course, are Mr. Saltonstall and Mr. Whitcomb. Mr. Butler, from Essex County, is active but his campaign has not taken on as yet the proportions of the two former men. Mr. McMasters' activity thus far has likewise been limited. He filed nomination papers in Boston on both the Republican and Union Party tickets and is reported to be supported by only a fringe of the Republicans, not the body of the party.

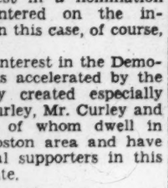
Reports are frequent at the Statehouse that Mr. Butler and Mr. McMasters may drop out of the campaign if it becomes certain that Mr. Saltonstall and Mr. Whitcomb can retain their present leading positions. There is no doubt that Mr. Saltonstall will continue to be the

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Continued fair and moderately warm tonight and Thursday with occasional cloudiness during Thursday; gentle southwesterly and variable winds.



Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair and continued warm tonight. Thursday partly cloudy.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight. Thursday partly cloudy, not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds, weather fair tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	79	90	Minneapolis	80	94
Bermuda	82	90	New Orleans	78	88
Chicago	76	92	New York	78	90
Denver	64	96	Norfolk	78	90
Helena	52	56	Philadelphia	82	90
Kansas City	74	98	St. Louis	74	92
Los Angeles	66	94	San Francisco	58	78
Miami	82	84	Washington	80	90

A-7:30 a. m., D. S. T. Aug. 3.
B-Maximum, Aug. 2

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 6:03 p. m. height 9.4 feet
Thursday 6:38 a. m. height 8.2 feet

Light all vehicles by 8:32

Worcester Man Named Ballot Law Board Head

In Boston Today

Hurley Appoints Hurley to Office

James J. Hurley, a Worcester attorney, was appointed by Gov. Charles F. Hurley today as a member and Chairman of the State Ballot Law Commission, a post regarded as unusually important, this being election year.

The Governor's Council immediately confirmed the appointment this afternoon under suspension of the rule, voting 7 to 2 to uphold the Governor.

At the same time the Governor submitted for the Council's approval the name of Francis M. McKeown from Springfield as Chairman of the Department of Public Utilities. Mr. McKeown, a member of the Governor's secretarial staff, would replace the previous chairman, J. Burke Sullivan of Boston, recently appointed Assistant Attorney General, under Paul A. Dever.

The expected importance of Mr. Hurley's appointment to head the State Ballot Law Commission is attributed to the fact that Charles H. McGlue, former Chairman of the Commission under the administration of former Gov. James M. Curley, has threatened to protest the papers of all Legislative candidates on the ground that the Legislature has not complied with the constitutional requirement of redistricting the Senate and House district every 10 years.

Quincy Assessing Plan Challenged

Investigation of assessments on residential property in Quincy was urged this morning by Quincy City Councillor Avery Gilkerson. Mr. Gilkerson had just learned that George E. Morey, property manager for the city, had recommended sale for $1,750 of a piece of property taken for tax title in 1931, which had been assessed for $7,800.

It is an injustice to property owners, he declared, that property with an actual selling value of $1,750 should be taxed on the basis of a $7,800 valuation—and taxed so heavily that owners cannot pay and the property is taken from them.

Elevated Adds 12 Diesel Busses

Twelve new diesel-electric busses are being added to the dozen already in use by the Boston Elevated Railway Company. They will go into operation on Sept. 10.

The first such bus was installed only a year and a half ago, in January, 1937, on the Kenmore-Chestnut Hill-Cypress Street and Brookline run. A few weeks later the number was increase to 12. Although the busses are comparatively new, the company is pleased with the results, and the department of rolling stock and shops is more than satisfied with them.

The primary advantage of this type of bus is said to be its economy of fuel. It is reported that at an annual mileage per coach of 20,000 miles, fuel, lubrication, and other costs and fixed charges are about the same for diesel electric busses as for gasoline ones, but it is above 20,000 miles that economies become apparent. Maintenance costs to date have not been greater than those for gasoline units. The first unit installed consumes no more fuel or oil than at the beginning.

Hot-Air Faucet Still Wide Open

No apparent break in the current heat wave is in sight, according to G. Harold Noyes, chief of the Boston Weather Bureau, although a light east wind sprang up temporarily a little after noon, bringing slight relief to waterfront sections.

At 12:45 p. m. the thermometer at the East Boston airport had risen to 92 degrees, while instruments in the city itself soared still higher.

The heat wave extends all the way from Nebraska to New England, with the former registering temperatures of 106 at 7 a. m. this morning. Last night Boston recorded the highest minimum temperature in more than a year. It was 75.1 degrees at 6 a. m. at the airport.

The official forecast read: "Continued fair and moderately warm tonight and Thursday, with occasional cloudiness Thursday. Gentle southwest winds. Possibility of showers before Friday remote." A change of wind late on Friday is expected to bring a change in the weather, possibly with rain for the week end again.

Only skeleton forces remained at work in the City Hall and State House after 2 p. m.

Rotarians Hear Talk on Hostels

Monroe Smith, National Director of the Youth Hostel Association with headquarters at Northfield, Mass., today addressed the Rotary Club of Boston at the Hotel Statler on "Youth Hosteling Comes to America."

After a short talk, Mr. Smith showed colored movies of the hostelers in action and pictures of the hostels. The colored films showed campers coming in canoes down the Connecticut River, groups on horseback, and others bicycling and hiking.

He said that 1,200 hostel passes were issued the first week in June as compared with but 700 for the same period last year. The passes admit holders to more than 4,000 youth hostels in 20 countries. More than 8,000,000 overnighters are registered annually, reported the National Director.

The 1938 Youth Hostel handbook lists 184 hostels in America, while last year there were but 110.

Lynch Protests Action of Green

Mayor John M. Lynch of Somerville today stated that he had conferred with Gov. Charles F. Hurley last night requesting that Civil Service Commissioner Thomas H. Green stop intervening in connection with the layoff of married women employees under the welfare department.

Recently Mayor Lynch let two married women go from the welfare department, both of them permanent Civil Service employees. Mr. Green has refused to reinstate 14 temporary workers until these two other employees are returned to work.

"It is my idea that the courts should settle the working wives issue and not Commissioner Green," the Mayor declared.

N. H. Facing Sharp Contests In Fall Political Campaign

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 3—An important political campaign is underway in New Hampshire with the Republicans hoping to retain the Governorship and to gain a seat in the National House of Representatives and a United States Senatorship. On the other hand, the Democrats hope to wrest the Governorship from the opposition, retain the United States Senatorial post, and gain a seat in the United States House. At the present time New Hampshire has a Republican Governor in Francis P. Murphy, a Republican United States Senator, H. Styles Bridges, whose term does not expire for four years; a Democratic United States Senator, Fred H. Brown, who is seeking re-election at this year's contest; a Republican Representative in Congress, Charles W. Tobey, who is seeking advancement to the Senate; and a Democratic Representative, Alphonse Roy, who is seeking re-election.

This Fall's election will be of national importance as three seats in Congress are up for contest and two of these are held by Democrats. The vote on the Senatorial seat will definitely be New Dealers versus anti-New Dealers, as Senator Brown has been a consistent New Dealer and the fact that he has no opposition for the primaries assures his nomination. Representative Roy, conceded to be the leading candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Congressional seat he now holds, is also classed as a New Dealer. So the Republicans in New Hampshire are out to remove a New Deal Senator and a New Deal Representative. Though the primaries are a month away, Representative Tobey is believed to have the short road to nomination on the Republican ticket. And it is also believed that Arthur B. Jenks, Republican who was unseated from Congress in favor of Mr. Roy, will come through the primaries as his party's nominee for a renewal of the Roy-Jenks battle. The fight for the Congressional seat now held by Representative Tobey has enticed eight Republicans.

The outcome of the battle for the seats in Washington is expected to be closely linked with the results of

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

Seen at the Boston Fashion Show

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A Few of the Striking Models for Fall Wear

1. Sheer wool dress with matching bolero trimmed with pointed fox.
2. Black velvet model with roman striped girdle ending in streamers.
3. Spectator sports ensemble with imported tweed jacket in olive green and yellow mixture, boasts a yellow slipon sweater, and olive green woolen skirt.
4. Straightline "Babelamm" coat, an imitation Persian cloth, guaranteed waterproof.
5. A new Forstmann woolen, appropriately called "pettipoint," is used for this kolinsky trimmed suit in grapejuice shade.
6. Dinner gown of beaded chiffon and velvet.
7. One-piece dress ensemble of brown pebbled woolen with bodice of gold and brown brocade. The double tuxedo coat collar is of brown skunk.
8. Pebbled wool coat in tan, features double tuxedo collar of black skunk.
9. Black velvet with frosted clips.
10. Black felt hat, particularly jaunty with its off-the-side effect and contrasting feather trim.
11. Green felt version with matching veil, and pink ostrich pompom.
12. Stitched fabric model, with matching feather trim.

Safe Compass For Corrigan From Boston?

The City of Boston is seriously considering presenting to Douglas Corrigan a compass "to lead him in the right direction" when he visits the City next Monday after returning from his famous "by mistake" flight to Ireland, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin disclosed this morning.

The announcement came immediately after the first meeting of a committee planning the reception for the flier on Monday. It was also decided at the meeting, according to the Mayor, that Boston's director of public celebrations, Louis J. Brems, will leave tonight for New York, where tomorrow he will sail down the harbor to meet Mr. Corrigan's ship to remain with the flier until he comes to Boston by plane on Monday.

It was thought at first that Mr. Corrigan might fly his own plane to Boston, but it was learned later that the ship bringing back the plane is not due at New York until next Tuesday.

Mayor Tobin appointed two other committees this morning. One is to establish a parade route through the city and the other will make arrangements for an indoor reception in case of rain. Plans were made also for a reception committee of 125 prominent citizens to meet the flier at East Boston Airport.

Workmen began to decorate City Hall with flags and bunting today in preparation for the Corrigan celebration.

More Jobs for Women

Shortage of trained labor and the subsequent shifting of men from jobs which could be handled by women, have increased the army of working women in Germany to 11,500,000. Of these, approximately 4,700,000 are married.

Elegance and Colors Mark Styles for Fall

By Ethel Boston

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Because consumer acceptance of color co-ordination in outer wear and accessories has spread to all price ranges, merchants are offered an unusual opportunity to view a presentation of fall and winter modes for the next three days at the Hotel Statler. Sponsored by the Wholesale Garment Association of Boston, creations by 150 Boston designers will be first shown at a fashion show tonight at 8:30 o'clock.

An elaborate trend, in fabrics and colors, is emphasized for the coming season. Adapted from the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries—the glamorous romantic periods of pomp and elegance—next season's fashions reflect these periods, in rich pebbled, embossed and jacquard fabrics. A definite feeling for color follows this glamour trend, as a natural sequence. Jewel and stained glass window colors, enamel shades, and interesting greens and grays are new. The usual fall reds, grape, and plum shades continue, along with the fundamental black, browns, and blues.

There are lavishly furred cloth coats and suits in delightful new materials. Bouclé and needlepoint surface effects are particularly worthy of note. Many ensembles with a one-piece dress and full length coat, are seen in this first fall showing due to the one-piece dress being more formal than a skirt and blouse. Variations of the tuxedo effect is evident in a number of ensemble and suit models as well as on coats. A decided improvement in the tuxedo coat this year, is seen in the buttoned front to insure warmth. (See Sketch No. 8.)

Collarless Coats

Intricate cutting and seaming are employed to achieve slenderizing effects throughout the collection. Where fur is used lavishly on the shoulders, care is taken to graduate the neckline, so that garment is collarless.

Natural colored furs (natural lynx and beige furs), Persians, skunk, and Jap mink are the outstanding furs for the all-fur short or long coats. Forty inches is the correct length for the long fur coat. This brings the coat line about two inches above the dress line. The beltless box coat is important in this length. Cloth coats and suits feature Kolinsky or skunk tuxedo effects, both single and double. Brown skunk is shown on matching brown fabric coats. Black skunk is effective on tan fabrics. Kolinsky on grapejuice colored pettipoint, a new Forstmann color in woolens, reflects the trend for rich fabric and color. (See illustration No. 5.)

One-piece dresses with matching coats feature tops of lighter weight material in matching color. For instance (illustration No. 7), the waist is fashioned of embossed brown metal cloth, with leaf motif outlined in gold. A coral brooch adds a contrasting color touch. The ensemble skirt and coat are of wool.

Skirts Are Shorter

Skirt lengths for Fall are one inch shorter than the present mode in dresses, ensembles and coats. Shoulder interest continues on all models. Belted and unbelted versions are equally smart, as well as collared and collarless models. Straight line or gored coats are both favored, the gored versions being belted. Suit and ensemble coats come in all lengths, so that the wearer may choose the type best suited to her silhouette. The tubular skirt is in the ascendency,

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

AFL Lauds Defeat Of Lawyers' Bill For 'Closed Shop'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 3—During the legislative session now coming to a stormy and belated close at Boston, a bill was introduced by a group of lawyers to set up what labor leaders would term a "closed shop" for attorneys in handling accident insurance claims.

The high indignation with which the State Federation of Labor protested the plan for a "closed shop" for lawyers is related in the report of the Executive Council of the Federation to delegates attending the organization's annual convention here this week.

It is one of those semi-humorous paradoxes that often arise from the lobbying of pressure groups at State or Federal capitals.

In the words of the Council's report, "This proposal would have prevented all but lawyers and insurance company adjusters from negotiating or in any way participating in the settlement of personal injury claims for any person. In effect, it meant that representatives of the Federation, or business agents (of unions), would no longer be able to settle cases for their members before the Industrial Accident Board."

Considered in the light of organized labor's traditional insistence upon a "closed shop" for itself, this stand appears highly paradoxical.

Even among union leaders, this zeal for keeping non-members out has become a subject of humorous comment. For example, as the ballroom of the Hotel Bancroft was being arranged for the convention here last Monday, a woman secretary of the organization moved a table across the convention platform.

Quickly, John F. Gatelee, Federation President, asked her, in a tone of jesting, however, "Do you have a card in the piano movers' union?"

Yet, the Federation Council boasts in its annual report that it helped to bring about the defeat of a "closed shop for lawyers."

"When it appeared that the measure might possibly pass," the Council informed the convention delegates, "an amendment was offered which exempted representatives of labor, along with lawyers and claim adjusters. The bill became so weighted down with amendments that it was finally rejected in the Senate June 2 and in the House of Representatives June 6."

Compromise Relief Plan Before AFL

Worcester meeting urged to indorse resolution for GOP project plus part of Gatelee plan.

By John L. Blackman Jr.,

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 3—The originator of Gov. Charles F. Hurley's latest plan for unemployment relief over which Mr. Hurley and the Legislature have been deadlocked for two weeks, today withdrew his support for the plan and proposed a compromise. Whether this will mean a speedy end for the present near record legislative session was a speculation here this afternoon.

The man who devised the plan and to whom Governor Hurley gave credit for it yesterday in addressing the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in convention here, is John F. Gatelee, President of the Federation.

In a resolution, quietly introduced at this morning's session of the labor convention, Mr. Gatelee asked the Federation to endorse the plan of the Republican legislators plus a fragment of the Hurley-Gatelee plan in an effort to bring about "quick action."

Goes to Committee

The resolution also was signed by Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer and Legislative Agent of the Federation, who had unsuccessfully proposed such a compromise about ten days ago. It was referred to the resolutions committee without comment.

Observers felt that this move by Mr. Gatelee virtually would take the props out from under the Governor's stand, since he had been relying largely on labor support for his huge spending program. If the compromise is backed by the convention it will leave Mr. Hurley with practically no backing except that of the C. I. O. of whose activities he has been consistently scornful.

This morning's session of the convention was marked by bitter attacks upon the administration of the State Labor Relations Commission, with demands for a thorough "house cleaning" of its membership, not excepting the labor member, Francis M. Curran of Holyoke, a Vice-President of the State Federation.

The attacks, made among others by Kenneth Taylor, who resigned from the Commission after a few months' service, were precipitated by a favorable report from the Resolutions Committee upon a proposal to censure the Commission for what were termed "inexcusable and unjust decisions."

Highly Significant

The scene was highly significant in view of the fact the Commission was created to administer the new Massachusetts "Baby Wagner Act," which was adopted at the specific request of the Federation to protect the right to organize and bargain collectively in intra-state industries.

Added significance came in the fact the resolution of censure was voted by the convention committee after consulting with two of the three commission members, Mr. Curran and Patrick Sullivan. Mr. Curran himself addressed the convention later to defend the work of the state body.

The compromise move of Mr. Gatelee came less than 24 hours after his vigorous fight to restrict speeches at the convention to Governor Hurley, was overruled by the convention, and Mr. Hurley's leading Democratic opponent, former Gov. James M. Curley, was greeted with acclamation and allowed to address the body.

It followed also another defeat for administration forces in the Federation when a proposal to change the date for electing officers from Friday to Thursday was turned down by the delegates.

The compromise relief resolution introduced today by Mr. Gatelee adopts the Republican formula, long opposed by the Governor, that the $5,000,000 balance in the motor vehicle fund should be appropriated to the cities and towns for highway use only. It adds at the same time a proposal for a $5,000,000 bond issue for "immediate public works construction on projects selected and supervised by the bi-partisan Emergency Public Works Commission."

Previous Plan

The previous Gatelee plan submitted by the Governor to the Legislature had called for a $10,000,000 bond issue, half of it to be appropriated to the cities and towns and the balance to the State Public Works Department for highway purposes. It also called for diversion of $5,-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Acting 'Different,' Director of Guild Finds From Debut

WESTPORT, Conn., Aug. 3 (AP)—Theresa Helburn made her stage debut in the first performance of a new "folk comedy" by Lawrence Langner and Armina Marshall called "Suzanna and the Elders," in Westport's Country Playhouse.

For years Miss Helburn, as a member of the board of directors of the Theater Guild in New York, has had a hand in hiring and firing actors. She hired around 2,000 of them, and rejected no one knows how many more.

After her first experience as an actress she isn't sure she'd hire herself. She said so when it was all over.

Somebody suggested that she had been lecturing on the drama and poetry for years, and was used to audiences.

"Yes," said Miss Helburn, "but I learned tonight it isn't the same." She took a deep breath, looking gratefully out of the open door. "Believe me, not a bit the same."

City Hall Grant Revoked by Ickes

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin received a telegram yesterday announcing the revocation in Washington of the $1,125,000 grant for building a new City Hall. This formal notice ends the Tobin-Ickes controversy of a week ago, precipitated by the Mayor's ignoring of the Federal grant sought during the administration of Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield.

Mayor Tobin made no comment on the telegram.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 10

Movies

Coolidge Corner—
"Rage of Paris," starring Danielle Darrieux. 3:48, 6:54, 9:55. Also "The Devil's Party," with Victor McLaglen. 2:09, 5:15, 8:12.

Keith Memorial—
"Mother Carey's Chickens," with Anne Shirley, Ruby Keeler, James Ellison, and Fay Bainter. 10 a. m., 1:02, 4:04, 7:06, 10:08. Also "Sky Giant," featuring Richard Dix. 11:29 a. m., 2:31, 5:33, 8:35. Tomorrow: "Letter of Introduction," with Andrea Leeds, Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy and Adolphe Menjou. Also "We're Going to be Rich," with Victor McLaglen.

Scollay and Modern—
"Tropic Holiday," with Dorothy Lamour. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Modern: 10:20 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Prison Farm," With Shirley Ross and Lloyd Nolan. Scollay: 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15. Modern: 9:05, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Tremont—
Ronald Colman and Jane Wyatt in "Lost Horizon." Also "A Slight Case of Murder," with Edward G. Robinson. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: Spencer Tracy in "They Gave Him a Gun." Also Leslie Howard in "Stand-In."

Uptown—
"The Rage of Paris," featuring Danielle Darrieux. 1, 4:05, 7:10, 10:20. Also "White Banner," with Claude Rains, Kay Johnson and Jackie Cooper. 2:20, 5:30, 8:35.

Strand—
Boris Karloff and Beverly Roberts in "West of Shanghai." Also "Talent Scout," with Donald Woods. Tomorrow: "Lady Behave," with Sally Eilers and Neil Hamilton. Also Dick Foran in "Devil's Saddle Legion."

Brookline Village Theater—
Reckless Living," with Robert Wilcox. 3, 5:02, 8:05. Also "Adventures of Robin Hood," featuring Errol Flynn and Olivia de Haviland. 3:20, 6:22, 9:25.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Errol Flynn in "The Adventures of Robin Hood." Also "Beloved Brat," With Bonita Granville. Daily 2:30 and 8:30.

Metropolitan—
Edward G. Robinson in "The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:35, 6:55, 9:55. Also "Passport Husband," with Stuart Erwin and Pauline Moore. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Tomorrow: Randolph Scott and Joan Bennett in "The Texans." Also "Penroad's Double Trouble," with the Mauch Twins.

Repertory and Medford Square—
Kay Francis and Ian Hunter in "First Lady." Also "The Man Who Cried Wolf," with Lewis Stone. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

South Station Theater—
"The Story of Dr. Carver," "How to Play Badminton," "Canadian Trout Fishing," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Fenway and Paramount—
"I'll Give a Million," with Peter Lorre, Jean Hersholt, Warner Baxter and Marjorie Weaver. Fenway: 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:55, 9:45. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:55, 9:45. Also "Booloo," Fenway: 12:50, 3:30, 6:15, 8:59. Paramount: 9:23 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:50, 8:35. Tomorrow: Harold Lloyd in "Professor Beware." Also "Bulldog Drummond in Africa," with John Howard and Heather Angel.

State and Orpheum—
"Love Finds Andy Hardy," featuring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. Orpheum: 9:35 a. m. Both theaters: 12:50, 4, 7:10, 10:20. Also "Storm in a Teacup," with Vivient Leigh and Rex Harrison. Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

University—
Warner Baxter and Myrna Loy in "Broadway Bill." 2:50, 6:15, 9:35. Also "Quality Street," featuring Katharine Hepburn. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15. Tomorrow: Robert Taylor and Margaret Sullivan in "Three Comrades." Also "Hold That Kiss," with Maureen O'Sullivan.

Boston—
"Everybody's Doing It," with Preston Foster. 1, 3:31, 6:02, 8:50. Also "Great Guy," featuring James Cagney. 2:14, 4:45, 7:15, 9:45. Tomorrow: "Blind Alibi," with Whitney Bourne. Also "Border G-Men," featuring George O'Brien.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderwski's only motion picture. 1, 3:15, 5:35, 7:30, 9:30. Also "Blest, Man's Friend." 2:30, 4:45, 6:55, 9.

Music

Harvard University—
"Gondoliers" presented by the University Gilbert and Sullivan Company. Brattle Hall. 8.

Other Events

Harvard University—
Lecture on "The Intellectual Ordeal of the Present," by Dr. Otto F. Kaushaar. New Lecture Hall. 8.

Tomorrow

Sanders Theater—
Lecture and demonstration by Francis Bosworth. Subject: "Building a People's Theater." 4.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

What's Going On in the Arts

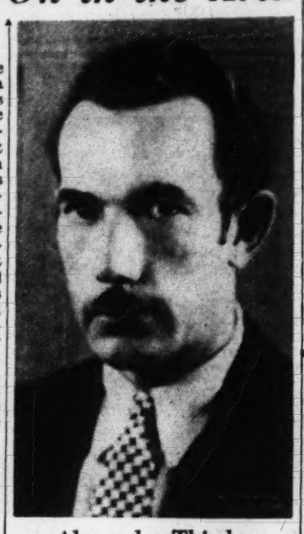
Portraits of Fair Women

At the Boston Museum of Fine Arts there has been arranged a small exhibition entitled, "Portraits of Fair Women." While the possible arrangement of exhibitions in accordance with themes is endless, it is understood that many an artist in recent centuries has earned his bread and butter by making likenesses of beautiful women; or, perchance, bestowing beauty upon the features of plain women. Such pursuit had its market value. In ancient days only goddesses were considered worthy of the meticulous refinements of beautiful portrayal. In medieval and Renaissance times, artists conveyed their ideal of feminine beauty to the features of the Madonna. The portraits shown at the Boston Museum reveal the recent change in subject matter and the tendency to use the imagination upon realistic and individualistic models.

These portraits show fashion, pride, rank. They embody sentimentality, which was once favored and is no longer fashionable. In the company of renowned portraitists of the last century or two, John Singer Sargent holds his own. Portraits such as those of "Mrs. Fiske Warren and her Daughter, "Edith, Lady Playfair," and "Mrs. Charles E. Inches" show the American counterpart of the grand dames depicted by Gainsborough and Reynolds. Sargent was so literal that he mocked his models somewhat in portraying their arch attitudes and strained pride. His portraits are a commentary upon a certain stratum of American society of the Gilded Age.

There is a portrait by William Morris Hunt of "Susan Brimmer Inches," a softened characterization, with a touch of Victorianism. There is a sentimental portrait of "Lady Hamilton," a charming sketch of "Frances Kemble." There is a typical Empire portrait by the Frenchman, Gérard. Appropriate is the inclusion of the "Portrait of her Daughter" by Elizabeth Vigée-Lebrun. The painting is tighter and more precise than that in the other pictures.

D. A.



Alexander Thiede
Conductor of the State Symphony Orchestra, which opens a Thursday night series of concerts at Dean Road Shell, Brookline, tomorrow evening.

Writers Conference At Bread Loaf Inn To Open on Aug. 17

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Aug. 3—Novelists, poets, essayists, and dramatists will meet for the thirteenth annual two-week session of the Bread Loaf Writers' conference at Bread Loaf Inn on Aug. 17. More than 60 writers, would-be writers, and teachers of English will meet for conferences, lectures, and discussions on the art of writing.

Robert Frost, Louis Untermeyer, Paul Green, and Alice Duer Miller will conduct the evening lectures.

Discussions and criticisms of fiction writing will be handled by Merritt Hulburd, associate editor of The Saturday Evening Post; Dr. Bernard DeVoto, former editor of the Saturday Review of Literature; Herschel Brickell, literary editor of the New York Post; and Fletcher Pratt, author of "Hail Caesar." Plays will be read and discussed by John W. Gassner, head of the Playreading Department of the New York Theater Guild and dramatic critic for the Forum. Theodore Morrison, director of the Conference and author of two volumes of poetry will conduct verse.

Rolling Stock Leader

The United States War Department is the largest single user of motor trucks and trailers in the country. It now operates 28,169 trucks and 2,190 trailers.

Common Sense Plus Education Helps Ship Line

Log of the Port of Boston

Application of Yankee common sense and the education obtained from taking college courses, including navigation, is working out successfully for the backers of the new Seaboard Navigation Company's ocean freight service between Boston and the Maine ports of Bangor, Rockland, and Bucksport.

A few months ago the line was started, using the motorship Penobscot, formerly a fishing trawler. Scoffers hinted at failure because "the Eastern Steamship Lines had to give up freight service to Maine," and even said that the need was for freight—not "learning." But today the company announces that they have chartered the steamer Stratford, to ply in a semi-weekly "feeder" service between Rockland and the Maine ports of Eastport, Lubec, and Calais, to bring cargo to and from those ports for the semi-weekly trips of the Penobscot to and from Boston.

It seems that the movement of sardines from those ports is heavy enough of itself to warrant the extra service and keep the Penobscot on regular schedule. Delay is occasioned if the Penobscot makes the extra call at Eastport.

Trade With France

Efforts to promote trade between New England and France are being made by the Federal Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and Don C. Bliss, American Trade Commissioner at Paris, France, since June, 1936, is to visit Boston Aug. 8 to 10, for conferences with New England firms interested in trade with France.

End of Free Pickup

Another change of vital interest to traffic managers and shippers in general is the discontinuance as of Aug. 15 of the free pickup and delivery or "door to door" service rendered by the railroads. For some time the eastern railroads have experimented with the costly plan of using motor trucks to pick up freight and deliver it as an inducement to increase freight patronage on the rails.

Eastern railroads, with exception of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, plan a charge for this type of service ranging from 5 to 10 cents for each 100 pounds of freight so handled, the additional charges varying with the communities served. They are to be low in the smaller towns and higher in the larger cities.

Freight Rate Low

Motor trucks which have weaned much freight movement away from the railroads, and which have allowed keen competition to bring down the level of freight rates to a point declared by motor truck companies themselves as "ruinous," are forbidden to further lower existing commodity rates by the Interstate Commerce Commission's Motor Carrier Bureau. Numerous New England carriers had proposed to make such cuts. But the Bureau said that if the proposals were allowed "the present unsatisfactory conditions would be rendered worse."

Leon Stone

Christian Science Lecture on Aug. 7

John Henry Weer, C. S., of Brookline, Mass., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, will deliver the third and last lecture in a series of three Neighborhood Lectures on Christian Science given under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. This lecture will be held in Hyannis, Mass., in the Barnstable High School Auditorium on Sunday, Aug. 7, at 3:30 p. m.

The two previous lectures in this series were given in Kingston and Swampscott, Mass.

Town Seeks Escape From High Tax Rate

MARION, Maine, Aug. 3 (AP)—This Maine town of 29 poll taxpayers, three horses and six cows wants to go back to a "wild land township"—and taxation is the reason.

State Tax Assessor Frank H. Holley, of Augusta, said some of the 70 residents were planning to ask the State to take over the hamlet after he disclosed Marion has the highest municipal tax rate in the state—17 cents on a dollar.

Marion has no industry and its valuation is listed at $47,000.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Aug. 4

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Warner House, Portsmouth, Revives the Colonial Scene

Reviving scenes of its pre-revolutionary grandeur, the old Warner House in Portsmouth, N. H., resounded to merry chatter and soft eighteenth - century music when guests from many parts of the country attended the reception and tea preceding the opening Monday of a two-week loan exhibit of art treasures and rare antiques.

The lovely old brick mansion, built between 1716 and 1723, was one of the most important homes and gathering places of leaders in the early days of this country. But Portsmouth's business section has crept up to its very door and this historic pile was threatened with commercialism. To save it, the Warner House Association was formed by prominent residents under the leadership of Mrs. Barrett Wendell of Marlboro Street, Boston, and Portsmouth. The success of the project is proved by the enthusiastic response as shown in the loan exhibit and the number of visitors at the private view.

Guests were received by Mrs. Wendell, Honorary Chairman of the Warner House Association; Mrs. William E. Marvin, chairman; Mrs. J. Templeton Coolidge, Mrs. J. Winslow Peirce, Mrs. Henry G. Vaughan. Mrs. Louis Lawrence Green is chairman of the exhibition. In each room, furnished with priceless antiques many of which originally belonged in the old house, hostesses told of the interesting historical associations. Among the hostesses were Mrs. Paul H. Bonner, Rye, N. H.; Miss Pauline Bradford, Portsmouth; Mrs. Seth Low Pierrepont, York Harbor, Maine; Mrs. John G. F. Prescott, Portsmouth; Mrs. William M. Seabury, Gerrish Island, Maine.

Much interest was shown in the portraits loaned, especially that of little Mary Warner, by Copley, loaned by William Averell Harriman, New York, and the Blackburn portrait of the same girl when a young lady; Blackburn portraits of Samuel Warner and Nathaniel Warner, Sarah Wentworth Macphaedris, Mary Macphaedris Warner, Jonathan Warner, loaned by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson was one of the interesting guests. She arrived with Mrs. Lewis R. Cheney, from York Harbor, wearing a navy and white sheer print with a bunch of cherries on the left shoulder, harmonizing with her large-brimmed red hat trimmed with roses and mignonette. Among other prominent guests noted were Mr. and Mrs. Harry Toulmin, from Monterey, Calif., Mrs. Harry Taylor, Washington, D. C., Mrs. Wallace Walker, Mrs. Charles B. Amory, Mrs. Russell White, Mrs. Arthur D. Hill, Mrs. Charles H. Batchelder, Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Taylor, Mrs. Edward Briggs, Mrs. Curtis Matthews, Raymond C. L. Greer.

Tea was served in the garden. Those pouring were Mrs. John T. Coolidge, Jr., Mrs. Edward Crocker, Mrs. George Richmond Fearing, Miss Margaret Fletcher, Mrs. Alvan T. Fuller, Miss Mary A. Harris, Miss Edith Harris, Mrs. John Howells, Mrs. Fergus Reid, Jr., Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Jr. Assisting in the house and in serving tea was a group of young women dressed in original Eighteenth Century costumes. They were Miss Marcy Tarbell Clay, Miss Anne Decatur, Miss Lois Tanner Green, Mrs. Lester W. Harding, Jr., Miss Justine Hartford, Miss Virginia Lowell, Miss Priscilla Peirce, Miss Joan Powers, Miss Josephine Rice, Mrs. E. W. Laughton, Mrs. Jonathan Sawyer.

Antiques Attract

Antique exhibits continue apace. Tomorrow and Friday in the Town Hall, Kennebunk, Maine, the romance and adventure of the old "square rigger" days will live again in one of the largest exhibitions of rare articles and family heirlooms ever attempted in southern Maine, according to announcement made by the Congregational Church, under whose auspices the event is being held. Treasures from the Orient, jewels, teakwood, pottery, brought by hardy sea captains in the early Nineteenth Century, will be displayed with pictures and charts of the seven seas traveled by the old Maine sea captains. Silks and satins of the captains' wives will be worn by maidens of today. Mrs. Ernest C. Smith, daughter of Capt. Fordyce B. Perkins, is general chairman of the affair, and members of the committee are Mrs. Don Chamberlin, Jr., Mrs. H. Willis Day, Miss Mabel Kelley, Mrs. Philo B. VanDyke. Consulting members are Mrs. George Cousens and Mrs. Willis Lovejoy. Tea will be served each day from three to five.

Wanda MacDowell

Radio Specials Tonight

7:30—WEEI—"Living History": "Aaron Burr's Trial for Treason," sketch.

8:00—WNAC—"One Man's Family": dramatic sketch.

8:30—WEEI—Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; soloists.
WNAC—Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra; soloists.

9:00—WEEI—"Meet the Champ": interviews by Ed East and Ralph Dumke.
WBZ—"It May Have Happened": historical dramatization.
WNAC—"Town Hall Big Game Hunt": Colonel Stoopnagle; soloists; orchestra.

9:30—WEEI—"Alexander's Ragtime Band"—Tribute to Irving Berlin: Leading orchestras and soloists.
WNAC—"For Men Only": Commander Charles E. Rosendahl; soloists; orchestra.
WAAB—Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.
WBZ—National High School Orchestra and Band.

10:00—WNAC—Kay Kyser's Musical Class and Dance: musical quiz.
WAAB—Symphonic Strings: Alfred Wallenstein, conductor.

10:30—WBZ—Softball Game from Madison Square Garden, New York.

Foreign News Programs

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

London—Weekly Newsletter, Sundays, 5:15, 8:40, 11:30 p. m. News, daily except Sundays, 5:15, 8:40, 11:30 p. m.
5:15 GSO, 19.82m., 15.14 meg.; GSF, 19.76m., 15.18 meg.
8:40 GSO, 19.76m., 15.18 meg.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51 meg.
11::30 GSB, 31.5m., 9.51 meg.

Paris—Daily and Sunday, 11 p. m. TPB-7, 25.24m., 11.89 meg.; TPA-4, 25.6m., 11.72 meg.

Prague—Central European Review of Affairs, Tuesdays, 10:20 p. m.. News, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, 9:50 p. m. OLR4A, 25.34m., 11.84 meg.; OLR4B, 25.51m., 11.76 meg.; OLR5A, 19.7m., 15.23 meg.; OLR5B, 19.58m., 15.32 meg.

Rome—Daily and Sunday, 8:30 p. m., 2RO, 25.4m., 11.81 meg.; IRF, 30.5m., 9.83 meg.

Moscow — Tuesdays, Wednesday, Thursdays, Saturdays, 8 p. m., RAN, 31m., 9.6 meg.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	"Neighbor Nell": news	Columbia University	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Don Winslow": sketch	Choir recital	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "March of Games"	The Singing Lady	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Rhythm Revue	Rakov's Orchestra	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Troubadour"	Dance Revue	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Enoch Light's Orch.	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Studio speaker	Lowell Thomas	Studio interview	Sport reports	Frank Simone's Orch
7:00 Ray Heatherton	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Dinner music	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Comedy sketch	"Headlines"
7:30 "Living History"	Revelers: quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	"Music of the Masters"
7:45 Boake Carter, news	"Science on the March"	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	Charles Perry's Orch.
8:00 "People's Platform": talks	"Midweek Function"	"One Man's Family":	"Musical Steeplechase"	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 "Troubadour"	"Midweek Function"	dramatic sketch	"Musical Steeplechase"	"Miss Gerry's Swing"
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	"Styles in Vocal	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.:	"Jazz Nocturne"	Harper's Varieties
8:45 Orchestra	Rhythms"	vocalists	"Jazz Nocturne"	Cottage Hawaiians
9:00 "Meet the Champ"	"It May Have Happened": dramatization	"Town Hall Big Game Hunt": variety	Bob Crosby's Orchestra "Novelty Chair"	Federal Theater: "History in Action"
9:15 "Meet the Champ"	National High School	"For Men Only": vocal	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"The Question Box"
9:30 "Alexander's Ra	Orchestra and Band	ist: orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"The Question Box"
9:45 Time Band": Ce-				
10:00 lebrity soloists and	National High School	Kay Kyser's Musical	"Symphonic Strings"	Dance Music
10:15 orchestras	Orchestra and Band	Class and Dance	"Symphonic Strings"	Dave Ballentine, songs
10:30 "It Can Be Done"	Softball Game: Madison	Kay Kyser's Musical	Melodies From the Sky	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
10:45 "It Can Be Done"	Square Garden	Class and Dance	Melodies From the Sky	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts: news	News: sport comment	Yankee News Service	Melodies From the Sky	Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 Ferde Grofe's Or	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	"Impressions"	lem: variety
11:30 Jimmie Joy's Or-	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Shep Field's Orch	Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 chestra	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Shep Field's Orch	lem: variety

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News: "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Comment; music	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"The Old Refrains"	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 Talk; Almanac	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Almanac; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Vocal recital	"As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	Merry-Go-Round	Farm and Home News
9:15 "Montana Slim"	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	"Music and the Muse"
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	Breakfast Club": orch.;	"Talk; "Variations"	Merry-Go-Round	Anne Nigro, pianist
9:45 Bachelor's Children	soloists; news	"The Mystery Chef"	Merry-Go-Round	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	"Home Forum": talk	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Swing Patrol"	"John's Other Wife": sk.	Organ recital	Studio speaker
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Josh Higgins": sketch	Just Plain Bill: sketch	Variety program	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother": sk	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Dramatic sketch	Variety program	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Poultry talk	Hillbilly music
11:15 "About Us"	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Melody Strings"	Frank Roberts, songs
11:30 "Big Sister": sk	"Concert Hall"	"Tete-a-Tete"	Musical Early Edition	"Fashion Congress"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life"	The Manhatters; orch	News commentator
12:00 "Tower Town"	News; feature; weather	Organist	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Commentator	report; music; stocks.	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30 Helen Trent	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Vic and Sade"	Home Hour	"George and Juanita"	Royal Rangers	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	Matinee Melodies	"The Hemingways"	Royal Rangers	"Mirrors of Manhattan"
1:45 "Gospel Singer"	Glenn Darwin, baritone	"Signor Carmelo"	Joyce Trio	Bobby King, songs
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob": sketch	"Musical Roundup"	Dorothy Foster, pianist	Kay and Buddy Arnold
2:15 Enoch Light's Orch	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Local sports	Concert band
2:30 Salon Orchestra	"Valiant Lady"	Concert Internationale	Sport reports	Federal Theater drama-
2:45 Salon Orchestra	Hymns of all Churches	Household Talk	Sport reports	tization
3:00 U. S. Army Band	Light Opera Selections	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Bees-Pittsburgh	Ruth Nigey, songs
3:15 U. S. Army Band	Light Opera Selections	"Ma Perkins"	baseball game	Sport reports
3:30 Ray Block's Orch	WHK Revue: variety	"Pepper Young's Family"	Boston Bees-Pittsburgh	Sport commentator
3:45 Ray Block's Orch	WHK Revue: variety	"The Guiding Light"	baseball game	Sport commentator
4:00 Summertime Sere-	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk	Boston Bees-Pittsburgh	"Four O'Clock Revue"
4:15 nade: organ	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	baseball game	Sport reports
4:30 Baritone recital	Club Matinee: variety	"Rhythm Symphonic"	Boston Bees-Pittsburgh	Sport reports
4:45 "Men and Books"	Club Matinee: variety	"Ohri Alone": sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us": news	"Men of Harmony"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	Don Winslow: sketch	Nature Study program	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "Across the Table"	"The Singing Lady"	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Studio speaker
5:45 News; music	Elvira Rios: songs	Little Orphan Annie	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Troubadour"	Dance Revue	Sport comment	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 "Waltz Time"	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Vocalist	Lowell Thomas, news	Adrian O'Brien	Sport reports	"Dusty Rider"
7:00 Baritone recital	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Movie comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Vocal Varieties	Political talk	"Headlines"
7:30 Del Casino, songs	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Commentator	"Musical Album"	Terry O'Toole, songs
7:45 Boake Carter, news	Jacques Renard's Orch	"Don't You Believe It"	"Musical Album"	Charles Perry's Orch
8:00 Political talk	"Stepping Ahead With	Vallee Hour: Sheila Bar-	"Sinfonietta": orchestra	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Political talk	America": speakers	retti; Paul Lukas;	"Sinfonietta": orchestra	Legion speaker
8:30 Network talk	Berkshire Symphonic	Lewis, Swor and Lubin,	"The Green Hornet":	Jerry Lee: orchestra
8:45 Network program	Festival: Boston Sym-	comedians	dramatization	Commentator
9:00 Major Bowes' Hour	phony Orchestra, Serge	Toronto Promenade	Billie Losser's Orchestra	N. Y. A. Chorus
9:15 Major Bowes' Hour	Koussevitzky, conduc-	Symphony Orchestra	Bob Crosby's Orch	N. Y. A. Chorus
9:30 Major Bowes Hour	tor; Cecilia Society	Toronto Promenade	Guy Lombardo's Orch	"Hand of Destiny"
9:45 Major Bowes Hour	Chorus; soloists; Olin	Symphony Orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch	"Hand of Destiny"
10:00 "Essays in Music":	Downes, comment;	Music Hall: Bob Burns;	"Press Time": news-	Dance program
10:15 concert orchestra	speakers	Jean and Mary Brodel;	paper game: music	Dance program
10:30 "Americans at	Roy Shield's Orch	Walter Huston; Ogden	Concert Revue: soloists;	Ivan Frank's Orch
10:45 Work": interviews	Roy Shield's Orch	Nash; orchestra	chorus; Henry Weber's	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Sport Comment	News Service	Orchestra	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
11:15 "America Dances"	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Billy Losser's Orchestra	Dance music
11:30 Count Basie's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch.	Shep Field's Orch	"Road to Fame"
11:45 Count Basie's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch.	Shep Field's Orch	"Road to Fame"

Courteous Acts Bring Reward To Two Auto Drivers

Yesterday morning when traffic was heavy at the corner of Hancock Street and Billings Road in Norfolk Downs, the driver of a car bearing registration number 222,378 stopped, although the traffic signal was in his favor, and allowed a pedestrian who was stranded in the middle of the street, somewhat bewildered, to get safely across.

In many places the yellow light that is supposed to shine on pedestrians during the transition from green to red is very short-lived. In this particular instance the pedestrian had been able to negotiate only half the distance when the green light flashed on and traffic started, preventing him from going either forward or back until the driver mentioned was courteous one time or another, was courteous enough to stop and let the man cross the street.

There were other cars ahead of number 222,378 which started up the minute the "go" light flashed, but when the line of cars arrived at the next light, 222,378 was even with the rest of them as all the cars had to wait until the red light had turned to green. So the polite driver did not lose any time, and gained the appreciation of all pedestrians.

This driver—Anthony Corbin, 1232 Furnacebrook Parkway, Quincy—is awarded two free ticekts to either Loew's State or Orpheum Theaters which are given daily to two such courteous drivers who are reported to The Christian Science Monitor by members of the staff or by Monitor subscribers. The management of Loew's Theaters in conjunction with the Monitor awards four tickets daily.

The other pair of tickets goes to Albert E. Botana, 95 Gordon Street, Boston, a driver of a taxi, whose courteous act sent in by a subscriber reads:

"I attempted to park in a space on Massachusetts Avenue near Norway Street, a space just large enough for my car if it was properly manipulated. The driver of the taxi bearing the license number 661,630, who was busily engaged in polishing his car, saw that I would have none too easy a time, stopped his work, and drove his taxi a few feet forward allowing me ample room to park."

HERE AND THERE IN BOSTON SHOPS

By Janet Treat

The other day we were in a downtown business office . . . an office that finds itself so busy that sometimes even the manager doesn't have the time to get out for lunch; to say nothing of his secretary. And we arrived just as they were deciding to be sure that they did eat . . . by having box luncheons sent in from the nearest Schrafft's. And when it came it was all so nicely boxed, and salt and peppered, napkined, and what not, that we wondered if it wasn't the best way to take care of the lunch problem anyhow; what with the business problem of battling the crowd! But it really served to remind us that if you are one of those girls who live in town, in one room (and no privileges!) and a gay voice on the phone suddenly announces that the gang is going to celebrate with a picnic supper tonight, and will you please come, and supply your own lunch, and you begin wondering just how you're going to get hold of a can opener to open a can of sardiies, and how much butter it'll take to spread a few sandwiches, and how much waste there'll be to the whole thing . . . then the solution is Schrafft's. Call them ahead of time if you like; otherwise drop in, and they'll hurry a box lunch up for you. Your favorite sandwiches, a piece of cake, etc. You can get one for as little as 50 cents, and on up. Incidentally, their light-as-a-cloud blueberry muffins will be well received by the hungry family of a busy housewife . . . and you won't be heating up the kitchen with your own efforts! Around 60 cents a dozen.

Here's an Anchor For Little Horace

The next time little Horace thinks the grass is greener over in somebody else's yard, we suggest that you go right in and phone Jordan's to send you out one of the "Anchor" lines they have to tie children up with. Just to give you a few hours during the day when you'll know exactly the spot he's in. The rope is on a long pointed metal piece that you hammer down into the ground, and there's a swivel, and nothing sticking up for him to stumble over or wrap himself around. Furthermore, it'll be much more fun than being tied to a tree . . . it'll be like being tied to the ground! A dollar.

Nail Polish Remover Pads

One of the neatest of the new nail polish remover pads are those put out by Revlon, and at all Revlon counters in the department stores. They're made somehow so that they're most absorbent, and immediately draw in the polish they're removing; so that you don't get a spread over your cuticle, and everything mussed up. Furthermore, they're a right big size, and in order that you may get them out of the round jar with much more ease, one part of the otherwise round pad has been cut off. Which means that it's all the better to reach in and remove!

"Globe Trotter" Slip Attractive

Filene's is rather proud of their "Globe Trotter" slip . . . which sells for $1.59. We think it's a good buy, too; which makes things even. Made of silk and bemberg rayon. But the unique part of it is that the seams seem to "give." Because they've been sewed with an elastic thread, we're told. They also stress the fact that you won't wake up some morning and find you've got to sew up the seams, because they've taken just oodles of stitches to every inch, to stand the stresses. In tailored or lace trimmed styles, gored, or cut on the bias. Right on the street floor in the Underwear Shop.

A Monday, Wednesday, and Friday feature.

Money-Saving Excursions To Europe Prove Popular

Excursions which in the gay Nineties abounded on land and water to induce crowds to patronize amusement parks—and incidentally to bring more revenue into the coffers of the public carriers, be they steamship lines or railroads—are coming back!

But it is in an entirely new field this time. Transatlantic excursions, opening European travel to business and professional people whose vacation period and means are limited, have now passed the experimental stage.

That long anticipated trip to Europe may now be made at a saving that runs as high as $51.50, by the simple expedient of selecting certain designated periods of the year, known in shipping circles as the "off-season," when travel is light.

Excursion rates become effective in September when "fare-and-one-half" will bring a round trip ticket to the buyer. And those who have traveled in the British Isles and Continent refer to delightful autumn weather at that time of year.

The experiment has greatly stimulated interest in late summer and early fall travel to Europe, as evidenced by the number of inquiries being received daily by the United States Lines Boston office for their inexpensive 23-day tours.

The Manhattan, pride of the American Merchant Marine, sailing Sept. 7 from New York, offers excursion rates on five specific tours, according to Frederick J. Reuter, assistant district passenger manager of the Boston office of the United States Lines. These tours have been mapped out with a wide choice of itineraries—Ireland, England, Scotland, the Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland and France—and variations or extensions may be made on any of them.

Special thought has been given to arranging the tours for business and professional people to see the chief points of interest in the countries visited under expert guidance and in the glorious month of September, said Mr. Reuter, who will accompany the parties to advise and assist in shore arrangements.

Amusements

BOSTON

BROOKLINE SHELL Dean Road THURSDAY 8PM
STATE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Alternating with Artists
Sponsored by the BROOKLINE MUSICAL SOCIETY
ADMISSION FREE
WPA Federal Music Project

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.

COMMUNITY PLAYHOUSE
Wellesley Hills AIR-CONDITIONED
Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat.—2:30 and 7:45 P.M.
'The Adventures of Robin Hood'
Bonita Granville
'Beloved Brat'

NEW YORK CITY

"The fun is smart and sprightly, the cast shrewdly chosen and directed in the most efficient manner" — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
WHAT A LIFE
A George Abbott Comedy Hit for the entire family
BILTMORE THEATRE (Air-Conditioned)
W. 47th St. Evgs. 8:45—50c to $3 Mats. Wed. and Sat.—50c to $2

1938 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
Thornton Wilder's
OUR TOWN
WITH FRANK CRAVEN
Production by Jed Harris
MOROSCO THEATRE, 45 St., W. of B'way.
Air-cooled. Evgs. 8:40. No Perf. Mondays. 3 Mats. Weekly: Wed., Thurs. and Sat. at 2:40.

DENNIS KING, VERA ZORINA, VIVIENNE SEGAL, WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
Evgs. 8:30. $1.10-$4.40. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, $1-$2.75. Mail Orders Now
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St. (Air-Conditioned)

SHIRLEY TEMPLE
"LITTLE MISS BROADWAY"
George MURPHY • Jimmy DURANTE
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25¢ to 1 p. m.
ROXY THEA. 7th Ave. at 50th St.

HOW LONG SINCE YOU'VE BEEN ON THE OCEAN?

Take the famous all-day cruise to Provincetown on the big luxury liner S. S. Steel Pier. Enjoy the ocean sights, cool breezes, fun and thrills afloat and ashore. Sail from Foster's Wharf, next to Rowes Wharf, daily 10 a. m. (D.S.T.). Return 8 p. m. $2 round trip. Moonlight sail with continuous dancing every Wed., Fri., 9 p. m. to midnite. $2 per couple. Cape Cod Steamship Co., Boston, Hub. 2650.
S.S. STEEL PIER

STREET FLOOR
Forward Tilt
illustrated for women
The new tendency toward small hats with a forward motion proves most becoming to women in this hat that we've sketched. It is one of many new black felts in headsizes 22½ to 24.
3.95
Chandler & Co.
Tremont and West Streets
BOSTON

Bigelow
SINCE 1869
KIMBALL ESTEY LUDWIG SHONINGER GULBRANSEN WHITNEY
KIMBALL ORGAN
the Finest in Pianos and Organs
... In complete control of the families of the founders ...
122 Boylston St. 872 and 876 Wash. St.
BOSTON

IVY CORSET "IT CLINGS"
August Clearance Sale of Ivy Corsets
We are presenting an opportunity to fill your corset needs a worth-while savings.
TYPICAL VALUES
Were $4.95 Now $2.95
Were $7.50 Now $4.95
Were $12.50 Now $7.50
Ivy Corset Shop
300 Boylston St.
BOSTON

WINSHIP LUGGAGE SALE
Clearance Sale of slightly soiled, marred, or damaged goods. The imperfections are hardly noticeable. Many are perfect and reductions are made because we are out of some sizes and colors.

LADIES' HAND BAGS
were 3.75 to 5.00 NOW 1.85 to 2.85
were 8.50 to 12.00 NOW 4.85 to 6.85
were 18.00 to 27.50 NOW 11.85 to 17.85
LADIES' FITTED SUIT CASES
were 12.75 to 37.50 NOW 7.85 to 22.85
were 65.00 to 150.00 NOW 39.85 to 87.85
GLOVES
were 2.00 to 5.00 NOW 1.65 to 3.85
DRESSING CASES
were 8.50 to 37.50 NOW 2.85 to 17.85
WARDROBE CASES (for Women)
were 15.50 to 27.00 NOW 13.85 to 23.85
were 35.00 to 45.00 NOW 29.85 to 39.85
WARDROBE CASES (for Men)
were 22.50 to 32.50 NOW 18.85 to 28.85
were 35.00 to 80.00 NOW 29.85 to 57.85
VALISES
were 45.00 to 100.00 NOW 38.85 to 69.85
GLADSTONE BAGS
were 15.50 to 27.50 NOW 12.85 to 19.85
were 32.50 to 55.00 NOW 24.85 to 37.85

Special Drastic Reductions
NOW ON WARDROBE TRUNKS
(JUST RIGHT FOR COLLEGE)
were 29.50 to 37.50 NOW 24.85 to 29.85
were 47.50 to 50.00 NOW 39.85 to 44.85
were 67.50 to 78.50 NOW 54.85 to 67.85
WINSHIP WARDROBE TRUNKS (The Trunk with Doors)
were $70 to $85 NOW 59.85 to 72.85
were $125 to $135 NOW 98.75 to 109.50
Winship wardrobe trunks, THE TRUNK WITH DOORS, in black, brown, grey or linen airplane finish to match with other Winship exclusive striped luggage in Sojourners, Voyageurs, Overnites and the new Wonderfold Dress Carriers.

CLUB BAGS
were 12.50 to 47.50 NOW 9.85 to 29.85
BILL FOLDS, ETC.
were 2.00 to 3.50 NOW .95 to 1.85
were 5.00 to 10.00 NOW 2.85 to 3.85
SHOE CASES
were 12.50 to 47.50 NOW 9.85 to 41.85
UMBRELLAS
were 3.50 to 10.50 NOW 1.85 to 5.85
JEWEL CASES
were 1.00 to 16.50 NOW .65 to 9.85
PHOTO FRAMES
were 3.00 to 12.50 NOW 1.85 to 7.85
TOILET CASES

....AROUND THE CORNER

One can walk down any busy street in Boston these days, and in at least one parked car per block the radio will be going full blast. Usually it is some orchestra or a news broadcast; the other day it was not music, nor was it news. It was bridge.

A taxi was parked outside the First National Bank building. The hack was empty and the driver was oblivious of customers, traffic, and all of the 101 distracting noises of a city. Pencil in hand and pad on his knee, he was furiously taking down the daily bridge lesson offered by some Boston radio station.

Had a customer happened along would bridge have come before business?

* * *

The "melting pot" theory is not working out so well in Boston if certain statistics from the City's public schools is any criterion. A check up at the City's Foreign Language Department reveals that the number of pupils taking Italian lessons has about doubled in the last six years. Italian parents apparently are insisting that their children learn the language of their forebears.

Practically all of the pupils, enrollment figures indicate, come from Italian families. The number of students taking Italian was 752 back in 1932. This last school year it was 1,389. Under the melting pot theory the foreign-born elements in the City and their children are supposed to slough off their Old World-isms. Linguistically, they would appear to be cultivating them.

Motoring along in a nonchalant manner, we were in a position to more than take notice of a little delivery wagon that was threading its way in and out of traffic in a decidedly neat and businesslike fashion. Just what business is it, thought we, that's in such a rush at four in the afternoon? Then we caught sight of the lettering on the weaving vehicle, "Special Delivery" it shrieked in bold lettering; followed up by, "Berlo's Potato Salad."

* * *

Funny how one often gets a bit hesitant about his auto driving the minute a policeman looms into view, isn't it? But that's exactly what had happened to one woman. She was doing very well until she reached an intersection on Huntington Avenue, and then the officer gave a signal. Perhaps she wasn't quite sure as to just what he had signalled, so she was trying everything to please him. She stopped, then she backed up a few inches, and then she jerked ahead. But only to come to a complete stop. But the officer in his sentry box refused to lose his sense of humor, despite the fact that traffic was ganging up along the way and horns were blowing frantically. Nor did it decrease his native courtesy. With a bow he boomed at the lady driver, "Now come on lady, right this way, straight ahead, sideways, upside down if you want to, but please come!"

Masonic Delegates Visit Boston

By a Staff Photographer

Group in Garden of Christian Science Publishing House

Delegates and their families from the United Grand Lodge of England and the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and Grand Lodge jurisdictions adjacent to Massachusetts, who visited the Christian Science Publishing House today, while on a sight-seeing tour of Boston.

Three Bay State Law Schools Off U. S. Bar's 'Approved List'

Reporter-at-Law

Graduates of three Massachusetts law schools which contribute about 50 per cent to the number of students seeking admission to the State bar each year are ineligible for admission to practice in 22 states, including Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut, and one territory.

These graduates, numbering about 400 annually, are denied admission on the ground that their study of law has not been at a school on the approved list of the American Bar Association.

The standards, considered by no means the strictest, set forth by the Bar Association require: 1. Two years of college training. 2. A three-year course for full-time law students; a longer course for part-time students. 3. An adequate library—not less than 7,500 volumes. 4. A sufficiently large faculty to promote personal acquaintance and influence with the student body. 5. That the school shall not be operated as a commercial enterprise.

Guide to Students

In order to guide prospective students, the A. B. A. has now listed approved and unapproved schools—those which complied with the Association's standards, and those which did not.

All six Massachusetts schools, beginning this Fall, must by statute meet the first requirement restricting admission to the Bar to those who have completed two years of pre-legal training. Many attorneys are urging adoption of a rule recommended by the Boston Bar Association limiting the number of applicants for admission to graduates of approved law schools.

In many states where the requirements of the Association have been adopted, unapproved schools have hastened to comply. At least one of Massachusetts' three unapproved schools is expected to merit the Association's approval in the Fall.

This trend toward restriction and elevation of the practice of law is a development of recent years in which the number of lawyers in the Bay State has increased by 2,000. About 3,500 attorneys are listed here.

Move Spreading

Non-recognition of law schools not meeting A. B. A. requirements is spreading rapidly, the outgrowth of the overproduction of the past five years. At least two-thirds of the States are expected to have adopted the Association's standards in the next two years.

Economic forces will compel non-conforming states to come gradually into line, it is believed. Applicants, denied admission to practice in states not meeting A. B. A. levels will naturally turn to non-joining states, thus materially increasing their quota of attorneys. Educators and lawyers believe that these forces will result in the eventual disappearance of the unapproved law school, automatically raising the fitness and efficiency of attorneys for public service.

The remarks of Roscoe Pound, former Dean of Harvard Law School, in a recent edition of the Boston Bar Bulletin, are pertinent. "There is no advantage to the public nor to the individual," he said, "in encouraging those who cannot meet a fair standard of aptitude and educational achievement to study law, nor to maintain institutions for them to study in which cannot or will not come up to a reasonable minimum of requirements, personnel and facilities."

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BOSTON AND MAINE
MODERN TRANSPORTATION

British Masons Made Welcome On Boston Visit

Freemasonry in Massachusetts, which claims antiquity over the entire United States, and which observed in 1933 its 200th anniversary, today welcomed delegates from British Grand Lodges, who came to North America to attend the bicentenary of Freemasonry in Nova Scotia.

A group of outstanding Masons from the British Isles came to Canada for the elaborate ceremonies attending the 200th anniversary of the founding of the first Masonic Lodge in Canada, at Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, July 10 to 12.

Arrive in Boston

The party arrived in Boston this morning from St. John, New Brunswick, and from Montreal, after a tour of Canada extending to Vancouver and the West Coast. They were met by a delegation from the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts and taken on a tour of points of interest around the city. Their tour included a visit to the mapparium and the Christian Science Publishing House, where they were received by past officers of the fraternity.

Joseph Earl Perry, Grand Master of Massachusetts, has called a special session of the Grand Lodge tonight at the Boston Masonic Temple, to welcome the overseas Masons, who visited Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, and Vancouver, after attending the ceremonies at Annapolis Royal.

Delegates attending the celebration at Annapolis Royal came from three Grand jurisdictions, the United Grand Lodge of England, the Grand Lodge of Ireland and the Grand Lodge of Scotland. General Sir Francis J. Davies, Deputy Grand Master; Viscount de Vesci, Senior Grand Warden, the Rev. Thomas T. Blockley, Past Grand Chaplain, and Maj. R. L. Loyd, Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies, represent the United Grand Lodge of England.

Raymond F. Brooke, Deputy Grand Master; Lord Farnham, Provincial Grand Master for Meath, and Dr. William E. Thrift, Provost of Trinity College, come from the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

American Guests

At the special communication American guests will include C. Vernon Eddy, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Virginia; Alexander MacIntosh, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire; Morris B. Payne, Grand Master, and Frederick W. Edgerton and Francis O. Allanach, Past District Deputy Grand Masters, of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut; Fred H. Barrows, Grand Master, and Harold W. Browning, Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island; George F. Giddings, Grand Master, Convers E. Leach, Grand Secretary, and George W. Scott, Senior Grand Steward, of the Grand Lodge of Maine; and Archibald West, Grand Master, of Alberta, of the Grand Lodge of Canada.

Candy Men See Hope for WPA All-Day Suckers for Jobless

Notes On a Visit Downtown

For lack of a horse the battle was lost. So goes the old story. Until recently, for the lack of small sized high power electric motors miniature railway fans were stalled. Nut for nut and bolt for bolt they could duplicate in miniature the locomotives of the B. & M. or the New Haven. But they could not duplicate them in motive power. But miniature railway enthusiasts are persistent creatures. They did not need a horse, but an electric motor capable of giving proportionate pulling power while still meeting size requirements. That motor has now appeared, thanks to Gordon Varney of Hollywood and the General Electric Company of Lynn. The former took the latter's product, alnico, a permanent magnet made of nickel-aluminum-cobalt alloy, and turned out the missing link in railway motor construction, a midget motor with practically all of the qualities of the grown-up product.

* * *

Candy for WPA?

A WPA candy and ice cream dispensary? It may sound far fetched, but don't be too sure it isn't in the cards. The Government for some time has been taking excess agricultural products off the market. It is now taking men's and women's clothing from the manufacturers' shelves and doling them out to the unemployed. Why not then take bulk and bar candies and ice cream cones and distribute them to the crowd?

The confectionery and ice cream trade has actually considered such a Roman holiday, adding perhaps facetiously that it wasn't suggesting candy lines for $1 a pound chocolates. The unemployed would be quite happy with nickel and dime candy bars it believed. WPA had refused to buy evening suits for the unemployed but had bought several million dollars worth of day suits. The reliefer's slogan may yet be: An "all-day-sucker" every day for the unemployed.

* * *

Ripley Smocks

"Believe it or not" Ripley has joined "Bring 'em back alive" Buck and Charlie "You can mow me down" McCarthy in going into the textile designing business. Mr. Ripley has just given an exclusive franchise for his "Believe it or not" subjects to appear on smocks and house coat patterns to a Minneapolis concern. The plan is to have four numbers appear, the pattern designs chosen appearing on black background. The prints will appear in six colors. Believe it or not, you can soon get a Ripley house coat for a Christmas present.

* * *

Buy a Farm

If a friend asked you whether he should buy or rent a farm today, which would you recommend? That question was asked of the readers of a farm periodical. Three fourths of them were for having their friend buy a place. Even those that are at present renting their places would have their friends buy. They would no doubt buy themselves if they could.

The readers were also asked what they would do with a windfall of $500. Half of them would spend it on farm equipment, while something more than a quarter would put it in homes and their children's education. Where a man spends his money, there lie his interests.

* * *

New Wallpapering Twists

Dare to be daring when you rewallpaper your home this year. Repercussions from New York's Wallpaper Style Show have even spilled over into staid old New England—and with what results? No longer is it considered poor taste—or should one attribute it to mere eccentricity—to use two different patterns in the same room. Suppose you have no fireplace in your living room. A good substitute according to latest theories is to do one wall in different paper from the others. That end of the room provides the focal point usually provided by a fireplace.

Ceilings have not been ignored in the search for something new in papering. Paper them as you have the walls. Or paper the ceiling as you have the one wall which is pinch hitting for the fireplace. Matched papers are beginning to appear. The walls have a pattern on a plain background. The ceiling paper is just the background. Or perhaps you like the flowers on the ceiling and the walls plain. Either combination is permissible.

Some of the most interesting papers to appear recently are those which masquerade as woods. You can paper your home in mellow pine, in finely grained mahogany, in rich walnuts or in just plain old painted boards. In fact, you can paper your home to resemble almost anything you want. Only the ceiling's the limit.

Dever Upholds Whitcomb For Place on Ballot

(Continued from Page 9)

most prominent of the group up to primary day, due to his past public record. The prospects by Mr. Whitcomb are more difficult to forecast, but it is considered likely that if Mr. Butler should change his plans, he would join the Whitcomb forces.

As to other candidates—about 50 had filed nomination papers today for the top state offices. Of these, only two incumbents in major state offices were unopposed in the primaries: Attorney General Paul A. Dever (D) and Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook (R).

Other Features

Other interesting features in the filing tabulations were as follows:

No papers were filed by Union Party candidates for important state offices or for Congress.

The only woman entered for a top place on the ticket was State Representative Katherine A. Foley, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Secretary of State.

U. S. Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R), of Lowell, seeking reelection, faced neither opposition in her own party, nor from Democrats on election day.

Seven weeks remain between now and primary day, Sept. 20.

Drive Against Biennials Opens

A move to defeat the proposed amendment to the State Constitution providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature and a biennial budget is underway under sponsorship of the Massachusetts Civic League.

A special committee, formed to carry on work against the amendment, asserts that biennial sessions will "weaken sound Democratic process" now provided in legislative procedure, proclaims that "the right of free petition will be curtailed, if not entirely denied" and states that there will be no savings to taxpayers by the biennial plan because special sessions will be necessary.

The committee is as follows: Edward T. Simoneau, Marlboro, Chairman; John N. Worcester, Dover, Treasurer; Stephen P. Cabot, Boston; Mrs. Susanne Shallna, Cambridge; Hebert C. Parsons, Brookline; Miss Mary Vida Clark, Springfield; Daniel J. Lyne, Newton; Mrs. Joseph Lee Sr., Boston, and Henry R. Atkinson, Brookline.

Hurley Proclaims Aug. 16 Indian Day

Gov. Charles F. Hurley has proclaimed Tuesday, Aug. 16, as Indian Day.

In reference to the Pilgrims who came into Plymouth Harbor three centuries ago, the Governor said in part:

"The Pilgrims received invaluable help from the Red Men, and the welcome hand of friendship from Massasoit, the great chief of the Indians. The pact of peace entered into between the White Man and the Red Man lasted for a half century during the life of the beloved Massasoit."

Governor Hurley requests that "the citizens of our Commonwealth commemorate by suitable observances three centuries of harmony and peace between the Red and White Man in Massachusetts."

Miners Seek New Treasure

An International Mining Congress for the promotion of world peace, will be held at the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition on San Francisco Bay.

New Relief Plan Before AFL

(Continued from Page 9)

500,000 in the motor vehicle fund to the State general fund to reduce the State tax on cities and towns.

As recently as Monday, Mr. Gatelee had strongly lauded this plan in addressing the delegates and assailed the Legislature as "rotten" for its stand against motor vehicle fund diversion.

Governor Hurley himself defended the diversion plan and $10,000,000 bond issue yesterday afternoon before the convention and placed responsibility for it squarely upon the labor body and Mr. Gatelee in particular.

But this was between 2:30 and 3 o'clock. At 4:39 the situation changed, when former Governor Curley, whom Mr. Gatelee had assailed indirectly on Monday and who, Mr. Gatelee had said repeatedly would not be allowed to take the floor, even if he appeared in the convention hall, finally made his appearance.

Amazing Scene

The scene was one of the most amazing in the history of the Federation. As Mr. Curley was escorted to the rostrum by the much-embarrassed reception committee, Mr. Gatelee dramatically took over the chair from Charles E. Caffrey, Vice-President, who was presiding.

Tossing his straw hat into a chair and significantly taking off his coat, he announced between clenched teeth: "President Gatelee in the chair."

He then gave Mr. Curley one of the worst snubbings that a Democrat has ever received. While the former Governor, whom the Federation had supported both for Governor and later in his unsuccessful bid for the United States Senatorship, sat quietly behind him, the Federation President said he would not tolerate speeches by any "political candidate," and would not permit Mr. Curley to talk, unless overruled.

A dozen delegates leaped to their feet, shouting that Mr. Curley should be allowed to speak. Mr. Gatelee pounded his gavel and shouted, "I'm running this convention." Finally, he recognized a speaker who moved Mr. Curley be allowed 10 minutes in which to speak. Amid great confusion, the motion was overwhelmingly carried.

Lauded Curley

Immediately a change took place in Mr. Gatelee. Stating it was "a great pleasure to introduce my friend, Mr. Curley," he lauded the former Governor to the skies as a "pioneer" in sponsoring labor legislation and labor appointments. Mr. Curley spoke briefly, citing his record and stating that Massachusetts needs a Democrat at the Statehouse who will loyally support the policies of President Roosevelt. He said he hoped to address them again "after Sept. 20" (primary election day) as "the leader of the Democratic party in Massachusetts." He left amid wild applause from many of the delegates, although there were several dozen who sat silently and unstirred, watching the drama.

The reception accorded Mr. Curley in his deliberate gate-crashing of the convention banished most of the remaining hopes of Hurley supporters for passage of a resolution of praise for him, introduced yesterday.

Among resolutions passed at this morning's session of the convention was one opposing a 15 per cent wage cut for railroad employees, and another endorsing the plans of the Boston Central Labor Union to invite the American Federation of Labor to hold its 1939 national convention in the Hub city.

Announcement was made by Mr. Gatelee that William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, would address the convention Friday morning.

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ORANGE PINEAPPLE

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FRO-JOY ICE CREAM

Elegance Marks Fall Styles

(Continued from Page 9)

though occasionally inverted pleats and gores are used.

In dresses, the shoulder and sleeve interest continues. There is much speculation regarding the Dolman sleeve, as it is too early to forecast consumer acceptance of this trend. Lightweight woolens, cloqué materials, and velvets are favored for dresses. Fur-trimmed boleros, with slenderizing necklines are new and delightfully feminine. Gathered necklines are shown from ruchings. Soft draped collar effects are prevalent on soft materials. (See illustration No. 2)

Sleeves Long and Fitted

Sleeves in general are long and fitted, but with shoulder interest. Colors follow the coat shades listed above. No elaborate trims are seen on dresses, the accent being on fabrics, line and color. Often a clip or buckle is the only embellishment—but it must be huge, and contrasting.

Much shirring is seen to give skirt fullness. Gored skirts continue on the new Fall dress interpretations.

As for new millinery, there are all sorts of guesses as to which silhouette will finally predominate. At present, crowns are extremely high. Simplified trims are outstanding on all models. Hats show an upward trend over the right eye. Ears appear under hats, due to the present hairdressing vogue. Bows that end high in the air, are universally shown as a millinery trim. Often three contrasting bows are perched on a black hat. Feathers and made-up birds are the vogue. Ensembling the color of feathers and gloves is a new note. For instance, a brown hat with green feather trim may be ensembled with matching green gloves; a black hat with a pink bird trim, with pink gloves. These bright touches may be alternated to relieve black, brown, or other selected fall ready-to-wear colors. Standard fall colored hats are either all in one color or spiked with contrast. Veils continue smart.

Costume Jewelry

Costume jewelry also follows the luxurious, rich, glamorous trend in design and color. Jewel and stained glass window colors (blues, amethysts, reds, etc.) are accented. Gold jewelry is expected to be volume with black garments. Enamel shades, soft pinks and other delicate shades, will produce a more subtle combination for black.

Bags for fall are larger than in several seasons, and a draped feeling will prevail. Soft decorative details are worked out in infinite variety. Bags are decidedly feminine, even the tailored versions, carrying out some softening decorative detail. The draped feeling will also prevail in belts and shoes. Belts will be narrow. Black suede is the outstanding material for early fall bags, gloves, and belts. In gloves, hand sewing will be a major style detail and combinations of leathers will be outstanding. Wedge shoes and platform soles will carry through into the coming season.

The Week in New Hampshire

(Continued from Page 9)

the Republican battle for the Gubernatorial nomination. The Democrats appear to have presented more of a united front through having only one candidate for Governor and Senator, while a bitterly fought battle hangs around the Republican Gubernatorial nomination. But regardless of who is victorious, it may be possible to present a united front for the election, though many observers doubt this.

* * *

State Work Training

The University of New Hampshire may become a training place for potential state employees. The first move towards educating or apprenticing young people especially for State work was inaugurated several weeks ago when the Planning division of the State Planning and Development Commission took three young college men onto its staff for the summer as apprentices. This is not the only State department that requires especially trained employees. In the past it has been necessary for these departments to hire people as nearly as possible suited for particular types of work and then educate them to the methods used by the department. Now it is suggested that the University of New Hampshire devote part of its attention to the training of young persons especially for State work. The various State departments would co-operate by taking these young people onto their staffs for apprentice periods thereby building up a list of possible future employees for particular kinds of work. Fred N. Engelhardt, president of the University, has expressed the belief that the State University should train young persons to carry on the already established activities within the State. He believes that the future of the State lies in training the young to carry on its activities. To this end, the University this Fall will inaugurate a course on hotel management. Mr. Engelhardt has taken the stand that recreation has become one of the State's leading industries and in order that it may be carried on and the youth of the State may find employment, the course in hotel management is being established. It is expected that various hotels will co-operate with the move by taking on students of the course as apprentices during the Summer months.

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Another Starting Pitcher Appears for Bees—Weather Favors South Shore Racing

Lanning Ahead of '37 Pace; Traynor Discusses Pirates

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

John Lanning, the country storekeeper from Asheville, N. C., today, held a vice grip on starting berth No. 4 in the Bees' pitching rotation. All doubt of John's right to the job vanished with yesterday's four-hit, 3-to-1 masterpiece over the league-leading Pittsburgh Pirates.

The Lanning record now shows two successive nine-inning efforts, one against the Cardinals, and yesterday. He beat the Cards on eight scattered hits last Friday, for his initial complete game of the season. His second route victory yesterday was No. 5 triumph for the year, as compared with four defeats.

First Start June 17

Johnny did not start a game until June 17, an occasion which saw him score over the Chicago Cubs with late-inning aid from Ira Hutchinson. Before Friday's conquest of the Cardinals, the Asheville merchant had been driven out in eight starting assignments.

All last season Lanning gave the Bees only four complete games. His record was five won and seven lost. He is certain to go far ahead of this pace during the remaining two months.

The Bees' triumph yesterday was their fourth over the Pirates in five Hive assignments this season. To a fan unfamiliar with the National League standing, the Bees had the appearance of coming champions. The Pirates were mild as kittens before the Lanning fast ball. After the fourth inning, only one man reached first base on John. That was Lee Handley, who walked in the eighth. During the last two frames Pie Traynor's buccaneers failed to hit a ball out of the infield.

Dodgers Pass Bees

It is startling to discover that despite this result, the Bees are today back in sixth place. The Dodgers, who won a double-header from the Cardinals, went ahead of the locals and assumed the second division leadership. However, only one percentage point separates the B's and D's.

Although humiliated by the home club yesterday, Pie Traynor, always a local favorite, sees prosperous days ahead for the Pirate brig.

"It was a tough one to lose," said the Pittsburgh boss in the clubhouse after the game. "But, then, they're all tough when you lose them. Lanning had plenty on the ball. Didn't he burn them in there in the eighth and ninth? He had everything.

"The Pirates? We're in a good spot. Through the early part of the season we stayed up there with Paul Waner and Suhr in batting slumps. Now that they have come around, the boys feel we can beat out the Giants, Cubs, and Reds without much trouble.

Rizzo Helps Offense

"Explain the club's improvement this year? Well, I list four outstanding reasons. Johnny Rizzo, from Columbus, who formerly belonged to the Cardinals, has given us a much-needed right-hand punch in the middle of the batting order. Bob Klinger, another former Cardinal whom we drafted from Sacramento, is pitching fine ball. And there's Mace Brown, a great asset to any pitching staff.

"Last, but far from least, is the great improvement of Lee Handley. An ordinary second baseman last season, 'Jeep' has developed into the leading third baseman in the National League. At last, in my opinion. The boys in the press box point to him as the sparkplug of the team, and I am inclined to agree. He keeps a steady line of chatter going every minute.

"Not far behind those four men are Suhr, Pep Young and Al Todd. In fact, they're a great gang right down the line, and deserve a slice of that World Series cash."

* * *

The Pirates and Bees conclude their series tomorrow with a single game.

* * *

Friday's game with the Chicago Cubs has been moved back to manufacture a double-header on Sunday.

* * *

The Red Sox have sent Joe Gonzales, young right-handed pitcher, to Milwaukee as part payment for Joe Heving, the latest addition to their hurling staff.

By a Staff Photographer

John Lanning

'Averill Day'

CLEVELAND, Aug. 3 (AP)—It was "Averill Day" in Cleveland Stadium today, with the Indians facing the Boston Red Sox in a double-header which could return the tribe to first place by evening.

Earl Averill, the Indians' center fielder for 10 years, was being honored by the fans for his work in leading American League batters for weeks. Averill will receive a $2,400 automobile as a present from the fans.

Doubles Partners Fail in Singles; Mrs. Fabyan Wins

EAST HAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 3 (AP) — It seems the international doubles team of Mrs. Dorothy Andrus of New York and Stamford, Conn., and Mme. Sylvia Henrotin of France, has been playing as a unit so long that they even have to lose together in singles.

They've been partners for about four years now, playing in the United States, Bermuda, France and England. Neither is rated in the same class as Helen Moody and Helen Jacobs or even some of the younger stars like Dorothy Bundy, top seeded in the Maidstone Club's tournament here. In doubles, however, there are few better teams and they can hold their own with all but the best singles players.

The odd climax of their partnership came in the second day's play in the Maidstone tourney yesterday when they were the only favorites to lose. Mme. Henrotin was beaten in the first round, 6—2, 6—1, by Virginia Wolfenden of San Francisco, an up-and-coming young player. Then Mrs. Andrus was eliminated in the second round by Mrs. Virginia Rice Johnson of Boston, 6—1, 6—1.

Mrs. Andrus, fourth seeded in the tournament, is seventh in the national ranking and Mrs. Johnson 13th.

Although Miss Bundy, the top-seeded player, lost a set in each of her matches against Jane Stanton of Los Angeles and Margaret Osborne of San Francisco, all the other favorites came through to the round of eight.

Second seeded Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Boston whipped Patricia Cumming of Westfield, N. J., 6—3, 6—2, and third-seeded Helen Pedersen of Stamford, Conn., won 6—3, 6—4, from Theodosia Smith of Los Angeles.

Hitting From the Port Side

Wide World

Left to Right: Bill Guyness, Alvin Everett, Jim Foley, Alex Antonio, and S. H. Ivison

Of the above group, only Ivison went out in the opening round. Antonio won the medal with 156, and Guyness totaled 157. Foley is from Worcester.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Red Sox Have a Young Star in Jim Tabor

Talented youth is slowly but surely working its way into the ranks of the Boston Red Sox. First Bobby Doerr came along to take over second base. Then Junior Jim Bagby and Emerson Dickman won recognition on Manager Joe Cronin's pitching staff. And now Jim Tabor, a rangy athlete with a great throwing arm, come out of the American Association to play third base.

Tabor was a student at the University of Alabama when he reported to the Red Sox training school at Little Rock in the spring of 1937. He had intended—was even anxious—to finish college. But when Manager Prothro of the Little Rock club called the youngster ready for professional ball, the Red Sox made him an attractive cash offer that could not be refused. Tabor gave away his books and bought a new glove.

Sent to Donie Bush

When Jim batted close to .300 in the Southern Association and drove in 94 runs, the Red Sox ordered him to report at Sarasota this spring. With Higgins around, the boy was necessarily pushed into the background. Although Cronin was impressed with his whip-like throwing arm and his occasional long hits, Joe figured that a season with Minneapolis in the fast American Association would do him more good than bench duty at Fenway Park.

Under Donie Bush, Tabor developed rapidly—even more rapidly than he had under Prothro at Little Rock. Jim almost over night became one of the outstanding young players in the Class AA Association. Cronin and Billy Evans, general manager of Boston's minor league connections, realized that the boy was ready for big league pay checks, but planned to let him finish out the year with Bush.

However, when Higgins recently met with a mishap, Cronin beckoned to the former Alabama star. He came running.

Yesterday Tabor made his major league debut at Cleveland, as the Red Sox continued their battle for second place in the American League standing and further recognition in the pennant race. The rookie smashed a pair of two-baggers in his first two trips to the plate against Dennis Galehouse and closed his initial afternoon in fast company with a .500 batting average.

Replaced Higgins

Tabor takes over third base as a replacement for Higgins. But if the newcomer lives up to the reputation he began at Little Rock and established with Minneapolis, the veteran Pinky may never get back there.

With Tabor at third and Doerr at second, the Red Sox boast two of the coming stars of the American League. They can't miss. Doerr has been a sensation on defense since his arrival last year, and this season has developed an amazing punch at bat. Tabor, also, is reliable in the field and a distance threat in the box.

Cleveland picked up a full game on the Yankees yesterday by beating the Red Sox. The Yanks were stopped by George Gill of the Tigers. One and a half contests now separate the two clubs at the head of the American League. Washington retained fourth place by taking the Browns. The White Sox broke a six-game losing streak when Monte Stratton scored over the Athletics.

The Chicago Cubs took the opener of their "crucial" series at the Polo Grounds, Clay Bryant blanking the Giants with two hits. The Bruins trail the Giants by 1½ games in the National League race, and the Pittsburgh Pirates by 6½. The Pirates, incidentally, were beaten by the Bees.

The Brooklyn Dodgers returned to fifth position by winning two from the Cardinals, with Fitzsimmons and Hamlin on the mound. Johnny Vander Meer won his twelfth for Cincinnati, over the Phillies.

Plan for Eight-Team Quebec Hockey League

MONTREAL, Aug 3 (CP)—Plans for an eight-team Quebec Provincial Hockey League with separate Canadian and American sections were discussed here recently, but pending replies from prospective entries, league officials decided to withhold definite decision until the annual meeting.

Valleyfield, Sherbrooke and Lachine definitely will form part of the Canadian section. Shawinigan, Quebec, Verdun and Three Rivers have applied for the remaining berth, while Cornwall, loop officials said, have intimated they might switch their Flyers to the Provincial League.

Boston Olympics will operate their franchise again next season and may be joined by New Haven, Springfield and Providence. Lucien Garneau acted as spokesman for the Springfield club and said they would join the Provincial League this year if a four-team American section were formed. New Haven and Providence were not represented.

Quebec's application was discarded for the time being since the league does not wish to break an agreement with the Quebec Senior League that denies the Provincial Loop the right to operate in Quebec City or Montreal.

The application will be reconsidered, however, if another entry is needed to round out the proposed eight-team league. Ruling on Three Rivers' application was withheld until club owners can set a definite date for completion of a new arena.

Three Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Frank Strafaci captured U. S. public links golf title.

Switch Golfer In Southpaws' Link Tourney

RYE, N. Y., Aug 3 (AP)—It may not be a secret, but it's bound to cause some talk—Alvin Everett, one of the best players in the National Left Handers Golf tournament, is only a synthetic southpaw.

After taking over the favorite's role by winning his first two matches by wide margins yesterday, while defending champion Arthur J. Thorner Jr., of Detroit was eliminated in the first round, the quiet-mannered golfer from Rome, Ga., revealed he had not always been a lefty.

His switch to left handedness came as a child after he had injured his right hand. He learned to do things with his left, so when he came to take up golf, he did that left handed as well. His success in the shift is attested by the fact he was runner up to Thorner last year, and placed second to Alex Antonio of Linden, N. J., in this year's qualifying round.

He won two lopsided matches yesterday, routing Floyd M. Siasor of Detroit, 6 and 5, and S. H. Ivison of Clearwater, Fla., 7 and 6.

With him in the round of eight today were Thomas A. Carrick Jr., of Baltimore, who conquered Thorner 3 and 2 in the opening round and showed some brilliant approaching; Spencer Brainard of New Haven, Conn., another well known golfer, and Thomas F. Sholl of Glen Cove, N. Y. They make up the upper half of the draw.

In the lower half were Antonio, who beat William H. Parker of Baltimore, 4 and 3, and Henry Bepperling of Philadelphia, 6 and 4; G. H. Dunlap of Clemson, S. C., William Guyness of Fountain City, Tenn.; and Jim Foley of Worcester, Mass.

Sporting Around the Hub

Tucked away on Cabot Street, Roxbury, is one of the most interesting sights of the city—the Cabot Street Bath. In that inauspicious structure is one of the City of Boston swimming pools and on specified days the youngsters flock there for swimming instruction.

Many of the youngsters are unable to reach the sea shore, but here they receive more complete instruction than financially more fortunate boys. Tim Cummings, himself a leading swimmer at one time, is known to almost every kid in Roxbury. He teaches the corner and alley kid with all the patience and thoroughness demanded by wealthy pupils.

Most of these boys know the hardships of life and sometimes are prompted to become a bit out of hand, but not in the Cabot Street pool. They know they have a friend in Tim Cummings, and they know the only way to keep that friend is to adhere to his pool rulings. Hence order is maintained. Suspension follows disobedience and suspension hurts.

Cummings has that faculty of understanding boys and girls and has a way of gaining their confidence. With that confidence he teaches them to swim. He sends new swimmers out into the world every day and seems to think very little of how much good he is doing. More city baths and understanding instructors would curb crime.

While on the subject of swimming there is a widespread interest in the Bretton Woods invitation swimming carnival Friday and Saturday at the new Mount Washington pool. A score or more of Massachusetts and Rhode Island stars will provide the fastest aquatic competition ever staged in the White Mountains. Ben Levias, vice-president of the Boston Association, and Joe Watmough, director of the Olneyville swimmers, will co-operate with Frank Weston of Bretton Woods in handling the affair.

* * *

Tabor Academy crewmen will report Aug. 13 in preparation for their special race against the Radley College crew from Abingdon, England, Aug. 24. The visiting English oarsmen arrive Aug. 16 at New York and the race will be held in the afternoon over a one-mile course running diagonally across Marion's well enclosed Sippican Harbor to a finish line off the west shore in front of Tabor Gymnasium, Hoyt Hall. Radley won the Ladies' Plate competition in the recent British Henley.

* * *

Judge J. W. Monahan and Joe, Jr., topped the field in the Winchester father and son golf yesterday when they shouldered their way through a field of 59 combinations to score a 76. Only one other pair came in under 80. W. Randolph Sides of Wellesley and son scored a 79. Dave Whiteside and son, defending champions, soared to an 80. The low net for the day went to W. R. and E. E. Illig of Oak Hill, 85-65.

* * *

Two upsets took place in the 16th annual Essex County Club women's four-ball tournament yesterday when Mrs. H. F. Prunaret and Harriot Curtis were eliminated by Mrs. Ian Drysdale and Mrs. Richard Roland, 1 up; and Mrs. J. S. Amory and Rene Henderson, co-medalists, went down to defeat before the play of Mrs. H. L. Chalifoux and Ann Burrage.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(First Three in Each League)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	PCT.
Foxx, Red Sox	87	326	81	117	.359
Lombardi, Reds	78	291	34	104	.357
Averill, Indians	85	308	68	109	.354
Travis, Senators	90	352	59	122	.347
Berger, Reds	84	235	50	80	.340
Medwick, Cardinals	88	356	58	120	.337

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Greenberg, Tigers	37	Goodman, Reds	26
Foxx, Red Sox	29	Ott, Giants	23
York, Tigers	22	Mize, Cardinals	15
Di Maggio Yankees	19	Camilli, Dodgers	15
Johnson, Athletics	18	Medwick, Cards.	13
Dickey, Yankees	18		
Keltner, Indians	18		

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Foxx, Red Sox	103	Ott, Giants	79
Greenberg, Tigers	78	Medwick, Cards	75
Dickey, Yankees	78	McCormick, Reds	69
York, Tigers	74	Goodman, Reds	69
Di Maggio, Yankees	72	Rizzo, Pirates	65
Averill, Indians	72		

More Perfect Sailing Winds Greet Quincy Bay Race Week

By Wendell Adams Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., Aug. 3—Old Sol again smiled brightly upon the racers of Quincy Bay Race Week here today as the fourth day of almost perfect racing weather got under way.

Except for shifty winds on the two light days of Race Week, the skippers have had no cause for complaint, thereby assuring this first annual Quincy regatta a great success.

Yesterday, with light winds prevailing, 209 of the small craft crossed the starting line of the Wollaston Yacht Club in Wollaston's opening day of Race Week. Today Wollaston concludes its sponsorship of two days, the scene shifting to Quincy Yacht Club tomorrow ending the week.

The tanned yachtsmen became even more bronzed from the sun rays, as the boats were given long leeward runs and windward legs back.

Feature triumphs were again found in the large-number classes, Snipes, Winabouts and Indians. Harry McDonough returned to his familiar winning laurels in the Snipes by skippering his Top Hat to a win over 32 of the international class.

Burns Curry became the first veteran winner in the Winabouts, bringing his Omaho in for the cannon. Walter Robbie's Slalom gained a fourth to continue his Race Week lead in the Winabouts.

A veteran leader of the Indian Class, but a man seeking his first victory of the 1938 season, Dutch Holland, finally received the winning breaks nosing out Herbie Allbright and his Osseo. Holland continued his recent spurt and took over a handy lead for the week, as Walter Perry's Twono dropped to thirteenth. Dean Lewis, who is gradually becoming one of the top-notch young skippers in the Indians, picked up a third, after moving fast through the fleet on the windward leg.

Tiller Talk: Tom Moroney is the talk of the town. . . . He paced Flirt to its third-straight win of Race Week in the Massachusetts Bay 15-foot class. . . . Johnny McAleer, taking a leave of absence from Kickapoo, champion Indian of the year, now up for cleaning; stepped into the new Adams interclub, Harold Brooks' Inishowen, to win. . . Vin Gookin again skippered Teaser to its second win over the Hull One designs.

Fred Means, sailing his first race in a Quincy Pirate, played the wind slants and tidal currents almost perfectly to win with Albert Crossman's Gypsy. . . . Forest E. Mason, member of Swampscott's junior crew, helmed his Wah-Hoo-Wah to victory in the Yankee Dories. . . . The four Swampscott boats cleaned up over their Squantum rivals by finishing in the first four. . . . Bobbie Allbright took first in the M. I. T. dinghies.

* * *

Tom Boynton, after taking second Monday at Duxbury in the A division Ducks, picked up a first yesterday. . . . The mid-summer series continued with the other winners being Eben Ellison over the Pilgrims and Mrs. Ralph Hornblower in Duck Division B.

Canale Scores Initial Upset In Junior Play

CULVER, Ind., Aug. 3 (AP)—Playing flashy tennis from the start, Dan Canale of Memphis scored the first upset in the national junior and boys' championships at Culvar Military Academy yesterday, topping the sixth-seeded star, Larry Dee of San Francisco, 6—1, 2—6, 6—3.

Other seeded juniors, paced by Welby Van Horn, the favorite, who defeated Deacon Parsons of Huntington, W. Va., 2—6, 6—3, 6—4, moved into the third round with relative ease. Jack Kramer of Montebello, Calif., 1936 boys' singles and doubles champion, found Don Crook of Vicksburg, Miss., easy, 6—0, 6—3, and Isadore Bellis of Philadelphia, 1935 boys' champion, trimmed Joe Ball of El Paso, Texas, 6—2, 6—1.

In the boys' division little Joe Armstrong of St. Paul, Minn., set the pace with a 6—3, 6—3 victory over Jack Clatfelter of Peoria, Ill.

Three metropolitan netmen easily reached the third round in the junior tourney. They were Joe Fishbach of New York, who routed Richard Lefevre of Elkhart, Ind., 6—0, 6—1; Melvin Schwartzman of New York, who eliminated Dudley Merzlak of Iron Mountain, Mich., 6—4, 6—1, and William Gillespie of Scarborough School, who halted Carl Hoppe of Louisville, 6—2, 6—0.

British Tennis Players Sail for U. S. Tourneys

LONDON, Aug. 3 (AP)—Five tennis players, selected to represent Great Britain in the American championships, sailed aboard the Queen Mary today.

Kay Stammers, Margot Lumb, R. A. Shayes, Eric Filby, and Team Captain George Patrick Hughes, made up the party. Charles E. Hare, now living in the United States, will join the squad on its arrival.

The Australian women's team which has been in England for some months also left for America in the same boat.

The Standings

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	57	33	.633
New York	54	40	.574
Chicago	52	41	.559
Cincinnati	51	42	.548
Brooklyn	44	49	.473
Boston	42	47	.472
St. Louis	38	54	.413
Philadelphia	29	61	.322

Results Aug. 2

Boston 3, Pittsburgh 1.
Chicago 7, New York 0.
Cincinnati 3, Philadelphia 2.
Brooklyn 6, St. Louis 2.
Brooklyn 9, St. Louis 3.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	57	31	.648
Cleveland	54	31	.635
Boston	51	36	.586
Washington	48	47	.505
Detroit	47	47	.500
Chicago	36	45	.444
Philadelphia	30	54	.357
St. Louis	28	60	.318

Results Aug. 2

Detroit 4, New York 3.
Chicago 8, Philadelphia 4.
Cleveland 7, Boston 4.
Washington 4, St. Louis 3.

Today a Year Ago

By the Associated Press

Crowd of 66,767 saw Yankees win doubleheader from Chicago and increase lead to seven games as Lou Gehrig played 1900th consecutive game.

One Youngster, Kovacs, Is Left In Net Tourney

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 3 (AP)—The tennis "veterans" finally seem to be catching up with this season's brilliant crop of newcomers, but one of the youngsters, Frank Kovacs, appears to be holding his own.

The Meadow Club's invitation grass-court tourney whittled its singles field down to eight yesterday before taking a day off to start doubles play. And here are the survivors, in the order in which they will meet tomorrow:

Robert L. Riggs of Chicago, second in the national ranking and the top-seeded player; Hal Surface of Kansas City; Joe Hunt of Los Angeles; Kovacs; Bryant (Bitsy) Grant of Atlanta; Sidney B. Wood of New York; Don McNeill of Oklahoma City, and Charles Hare of England.

There aren't any graybeards in this group, but outside of Kovacs, the lanky neighbor of Don Budge who is making his first round of the eastern grass courts tourneys, all are experienced tournament players. McNeill, who crashed the limelight a couple of years back and now is ranked ninth in the United States, is the only unseeded player in the group and he was left off the list because an injured ankle had kept him idle three weeks.

On the sidelines as a result of yesterday's two rounds are many young stars of the early season. Among the beaten players of the second round were Owen Anderson of Hollywood, Calif., who caused a lot of surprises in Europe this spring; Archie Henderson of Chapel Hill, S. C., who has been producing frequent upsets; big Alfred Jarvis of Tenafly, N. J., who might rank with the best if he practiced hard enough; Frank Guernsey, Jr., of Orlando, Fla., intercollegiate champion; and Gilbert Hunt of Washington, D. C.

Notable third-round victims were Lewis Wetherell, conqueror of Anderson, who lost to Kovacs 6—1, 6—3; Frank Shields of Hollywood, former Davis Cup player, who was beaten, 6—2, 4—6, 6—4, by Hunt; and Bobby Kamrath of Austin, Texas, who took a 3—6, 6—2, 6—1 beating from McNeill.

Riggs, after being carried to 6—4, 2—6, 6—2 by Jarvis while he continued his current playing policy of conserving as much energy as possible, won from Charles Shostrum of Chicago in straight sets, but the scores were 10—8, 6—3.

Joe Burk Grooms Brother for Race

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3 (AP)—Joe Burk, Diamond Sculls, U. S. and Canadian singles champion, is grooming his younger brother, Jim, as his partner for the Olympic doubles rowing competition in 1940.

The Penn A. C. star believes his 22-year-old brother, now a junior at the University of Pennsylvania, soon will have the necessary experience to try out with him for an Olympic berth.

"Jim started competitive rowing in the freshman eight two years ago at Penn," Joe said today. "Last season he was No. 6 in the junior varsity eight and from what Coach Rusty Callow says, Jim is a good sweepswinger and pulls a powerful oar."

Jim will have two years of varsity crew work before the Olympics roll around.

The two brothers frequently row against each other on Rancocas Creek near their father's fruit farm at Bridgeboro, N. J.

Coach Enters Business

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Aug. 3 (AP)—Harold Carney, of Pawtucket, R. I., former Albright College star, has resigned as freshman football coach at Muhlenberg. He informed Head Coach Alvin Julian yesterday that business connections would keep him busy this fall.

Where to Dine

BOSTON

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 800,000
Previous day 817,640
1938 volume to date 157,327,223
1937 volume to date 251,296,517

Stock Market Is Generally Quiet; Prices Just Drift

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (AP)—The stock market retired to the shade for a rest today after exhausting its energy on an early spurt.

Prices rocked back and forth in a narrow range while dealings dragged. There was a minor setback when the rally, carrying over from the preceding session, played out but selling quickly ran its course. Near the final hour prices were mixed throughout the list and the market about unchanged on the average.

Transactions were at the rate of about 850,000 shares for the full session.

Retaining modest gains were American Can, National Distillers, Homestake Mining, and McIntyre Porcupine.

On the curb there was a sprinkling of fractional gains in a quiet market for such issues as American Cyanamid B, Lake Shore Mines, and Creole Petroleum.

Bonds Move Irregularly

A tinge of irregularity crept into the bond market in late trading today after the list had made some progress during the forenoon. While most changes were small, there were some wide movers both up and down.

At the beginning of the final hour gains of fractions to more than a point were shown by Armour 4s, Bethlehem Steel 3⅜s, International Hydro-electric 6s, Santa Fe adjustment 4s, and Southern Pacific 4½s. Marion Steel Shovel 6s jumped around 8 points on light turnover.

On the losing side were Nickel Plate 4½s, Northern Pacific 4s, Studebaker 6s. Western Union 5s, and Childs Co. 5s.

The foreign list showed extreme unsettlement and further heavy losses were shown by Japanese issues. A half dozen govenment and private obligations, including the Government 6½s, were down 2 to more than 5 points.

U. S. Governments were narrow, 3-32ds lower to 132d higher.

N. Y. Reserve Bank Notes 'Magnitude' Of Increased Reserves

NEW YORK (AP)—The Federal Reserve Bank of New York in its monthly business review pointed a finger at the "magnitude" of expansion in bank reserves the last few years.

In a year and a half, it noted, $3,300,000,000 has been added to the supply of funds from which member bank reserves in the Reserve System are derived.

Of this amount, the bank said, approximately $600,000,000 has been absorbed by an increase in currency outstanding and nearly $400,000,000 has gone into Treasury cash held in Reserve banks and elsewhere. Most of the rest has been set aside for reserve against deposit liabilities.

The major factors in the mounting reserve funds, the bank explained, have been a tremendous increase in the Nation's stock of gold and in "Treasury currency," chiefly silver and silver certificates.

"The actual amount of member bank reserves in the latter part of July," the Reserve bank said, "was more than four times the amount just after the bank holiday in 1933 and about three and one-half times the average amount in the boom years 1928 and 1929.

"The expansion in member bank reserves has now been halted temporarily, largely through developments in the financing operations of the Treasury and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which have affected the balance between Treasury receipts and disbursements."

Despite a huge volume of idle money growing out of expansion in reserves, the bank noted, the decline in member bank loans and investments continued in the first half of July, carrying earning assets of reporting member banks in New York City and elsewhere to the lowest since 1935 and early 1936.

Group Insurance Dropped By Delaware & Hudson

NEW YORK (AP)—Group insurance carried on approximately 9,000 of its employees has been discontinued by the Delaware & Hudson Railroad.

The company announced on July 5 its intention to drop the insurance partly because of its necessary contributions to social security, railroad retirement and New York State unemployment funds.

Company officials said employees had been insured on an average of $2,000 per person at a cost, last year, of between $600,000 and $700,000. It was said that this payment, with taxes on the company, had become too "burdensome."

Foreign Markets

London:—Nearness of the fortnightly settlement and war news from the Far East had a restricting effect on stock exchange trading today. Trans-Atlantics followed the New York market up. Small losses were the rule in the industrial group. Oils were firmer and mines moved unevenly. Foreign bonds weakened.

Paris: A few leaders regained part of yesterday's losses in the bourse today. Government bonds and banks were firm, although Bank of France dropped 40 points. Industrials showed irregular price movements at the close. Royal Dutch was ahead 39 points and Suez Canal eased a little.

Liverpool: Bullish private crop estimates from the United States and Russian spring crop advices advanced wheat futures to final net gains of ⅛ to 1⅜d per 100 pounds today.

Cotton was quiet with outside speculative interest lacking. Buying on the strength of dollars and unfavorable American cotton belt weather encountered Bombay and Japanese selling. The trade bought in late dealings and prices closed 1 to 3 points higher except the current month which declined 2 points.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
52	36⅛	Abbott Lab (1.80a)	2	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	— 1/8
119¾	119⅝	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	Jul 22
52	28	Acme Stl (1)	1	41	41	41	Jul 29
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— 1/4
21¾	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	Aug 1
24⅛	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	2	25⅜	24½	25⅜	+1¼
65¾	40	Air Reduction (1a)	7	60⅛	59⅝	59¾	+ 1/8
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	4	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau (.60a)	98	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ 1/8
1⅜	⅞	Alleghany Corp	73	1	1	1	— 1/8
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	1	9½	9½	9½	+ 3/8
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	25	11	10¼	10⅜	+ 3/8
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	8	9¼	8⅝	9⅛	+ 1/8
17⅛	7⅜	Alleghany pr pf	2	12¼	12	12	Aug 2
21¾	11⅝	Allegheny Steel	6	18⅜	18	18	— 1/2
10	4½	Allen Industries	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— 1/4
184	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	6	182	180	182	+2½
11¼	7	Allied Kid (⅛e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jul 27
14⅞	8⅝	Allied Mills (½e)	3	13⅜	13½	13½	
12	4½	Allied Strs	21	10⅞	10½	10½	— 1/8
68⅛	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	63	63	63	Jul 30
54½	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (¾e)	21	51¾	50	51	+ 1/4
17¾	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	18	18	18	+ 3/4
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	20	20	20	Jul 21
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	1	71¼	71¼	71¼	— 3/4
83	49	Am Ar Ch Del (2¼e)	2	80½	80	80	— 1/2
23⅛	10	Am Bank Note (.60e)	8	20¼	19¼	19½	— 1/2
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (½e)	4	39⅜	39½	39¾	Aug 2
101	80¾	Am Can (4)	8	99	98½	99	+ 3/4
167½	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	4	167½	167½	167½	Aug 2
32¼	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	7	28	27	27	—1½
53	28	Am Car&F pf (2½e)	3	49½	49¾	49¾	Jul 30
22¾	9½	Am Ch&Cable (.40e)	14	21	20⅜	20¾	— 1/8
104¼	89½	Am Ch & Cbl pf (5)	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	Jul 19
115¾	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	116	116	116	+3½
9¾	4⅛	Am Colortype	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ 1/4
14¾	9	Am Coml Alco	10	14⅜	14	14	
16⅜	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	2	12½	12½	12½	— 1/4
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	13	5½	5¼	5¼	+ 1/4
6¾	4	Am European	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—1/8
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	7	4¼	4⅛	4¼	— 1/8
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	16½	16½	16½	— 1/8
25¼	13⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	
12¾	5⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	2	10¼	10	10	— 1/2
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	11	11	11	Aug 2
5⅛	2	Am Hide & Leather	5	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— 1/8
27	12	Am Hide & L pf	1	26½	26½	26½	Jul 26
42½	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	41⅝	41	41⅜	Aug 2
2¼	1½	Am Ice	2	2	2	2	Aug 1
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1e)	1	18	18	18	Jul 30
8¾	4⅛	Am International	1	8	8	8	Aug 2
24¾	12⅜	Am Locomotive	9	22½	21½	21½	— 1/2
74⅛	44	Am Locomotive pf	1	71½	71½	71½	Jul 26
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.60e)	3	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	— 1/8
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	2	4⅞	4⅞		
38¾	22	Am Metal (1½e)	9	34⅞	34½	34½	
112½	89½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	3	112½	112½	112½	Jul 30
17⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	15	5⅞	5½	5⅝	— 3/8
41⅜	19	Am P & L$6pf(2¼k)	2	37	37	37	+1
37⅜	16½	Am P & L$5pf(17⅝k)	4	33	32¼	32¼	— 1/4
17	9	Am Rad & St S	43	15¾	15¼	15¾	— 1/4
22⅞	13½	Am Roll Mill	16	20¾	20	20	— 1/2
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf(4½)	1	79¼	79¼	79¼	
20⅞	15⅜	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	1	18½	18½	18½	Aug 2
15¾	7⅛	Am Seating	3	14	13⅞	14	
56¾	28⅛	Am Smelt & R (1¾e)	36	51	50	50⅜	+1⅛
131	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)		128¾	128¾	128¾	Jul 27
55½	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	5	55¾	55½	55½	
34¾	15⅜	Am Stl Fdrs	22	29¼	28½	28½	— 1/2
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	1	9	9	9	
14	12	Am Stove	1	14	14	14	Jul 30
31	21½	Am Sugar Ref (1¾e)	2	27¼	27¼	27¾	— 1/2
118⅛	101⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	113½	113½	113½	+1½
20¼	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	3	19¼	18⅞	19	Jul 29
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	21	140⅞	140¼	140¾	— 1/4
85⅛	58	Am Tobacco (5)	3	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	— 1/4
88⅛	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	12	89⅜	88⅜	88½	+ 1/8
142	130	Am Tob pf (6)	2	141	141	141	Jul 30
8½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	3	7⅞	7½	7½	— 3/8
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	21	11	10⅛	10⅜	— 1/8
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	90¾	90¾	90¾	+ 3/4
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	4	6⅜	6	6	— 3/8
43	23⅜	Am Wool pf	3	37¼	37	37	—1¼
9½	4⅜	Am Zinc L & S	15	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— 1/4
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	43	43	43	Jul 25
38	21	Anaconda	107	36⅝	35⅛	35⅛	—1⅛
50	29	Anacon W & C	2	48	47	47	Jul 27
20⅛	10¼	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	10	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	— 3/8
19	10	Andes Copper	2	17¼	17	17¼	Aug 2
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	3⅜	3¼	3¼	Jul 25
30¾	20	Arch-Dan-M (¾e)	1	29	29	29	
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	5	100	100	100	Aug 2
7	3⅞	Arm Ill	20	6¼	6	6	— 1/4
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	1	55	55	55	Jul 29
94½	56	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mar19
47½	24¼	Armstrong Cork	7	44⅛	43¼	43¼	— 3/4
11	5½	Arnold Const (½e)	1	10	10	10	Aug 2
7	4	Artloom Corp	4	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— 1/8
21¾	9	Assd Dry Goods	10	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	— 1/8
70½	52	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	2	70½	67⅝	70½	Jul 12
72⅜	56	Assd D Gds2pf(5⅜k)	3	72¼	70	71	Jul 29
35	27	Associates Inv (2)	2	34	34	34	+ 5
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	10	27¼	26	26⅛	— 3/4
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	5	53	52½	52¾	+ 1/4
27¾	14	Atl Cst Line (1⅝e)	4	23	23	23	— 1/4
3¼	3¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	7⅛	3½	7⅛	Aug 2
1⅝	6½	Atl G & W In pf	1	12	12	12	Jul 29
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	9	25⅜	24⅝	24⅝	— 1/8
107½	101¾	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	107	107	107	Jul 30
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (.4e)	7	8¾	8¾	8⅞	
45⅛	38¼	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	45¼	45⅛	45⅛	Jul 30
58	36	Atlas Powder (1e)	1	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	Aug 2
7½	4½	Atlas Tack	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
8½	2½	Auburn Auto	1	4	4	4	Aug 2
3⅝	2	Auit Nichols	1	3	3	3	Jul 29
4¾	2½	Aviat'n Corp(18½e)	11	4½	4⅜	4½	+ 1/8

B

11⅜	5	Bald Loco ct	16	10¼	9¾	9¾	— 3/8
11	4	Balt & Ohio	15	9¼	8¾	8⅝	— 1/8
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	7	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	— 1/4
36	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	5	35	34½	34½	Jul 27
23⅜	12½	Barber Asphalt	9	21	19¾	19¾	— 1/4
13⅛	5	Barker Bros	4	12	12	12	Aug 2
21⅜	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	23	20	19½	19⅝	
17¼	9	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼e)	2	16	16	16	
18½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	6	17½	17¼	17¼	— 1/2
96½	90½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Jun13
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	2	115½	115½	115½	Jul 18
9	5¾	Belding Hem (.15e)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
83	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.25e)	2	75¾	75¾	75¾	Jun 28
21¾	8⅝	Bendix Aviation	49	21⅛	20	20	— 7/8
19	15⅛	Benef Ind Ln (.85e)	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	
50¼	26⅛	Best & Co (1.92½e)	2	46¼	46¼	46¼	Aug 2
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	51	59⅜	57¾	57¾	—1
16½	12¾	Beth Steel 8% pf (1)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	Aug 2
99	57	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	98½	98½	98½	+1¼
29	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	7	24¾	24	24	— 1/2
20¼	9¾	Black & Decker	5	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	Aug 2
19¼	10¼	Blaw-Knox	6	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— 1/8
35½	20⅛	Boeing Airplane	33	29¾	28	28	— 1/4
30⅜	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	3	28	27½	27½	—1¼
14¼	9	Bond Stra	2	13½	13¼	13¼	— 1/4
19⅝	15	Borden Co (1e)	5	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	— 1/4
33	16½	Borg-Warner	26	31⅞	30⅜	31	— 1/4
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Aug 2
25⅛	14	Bower Roll Bear	4	24¾	24¼	24¼	— 1/4
12⅝	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	13	11⅝	10⅝	11⅜	— 1/2
34½	12¾	Briggs Mfg (1¼e)	31	33⅞	32	32⅜	— 3/4
38	20	Briggs & Strat(1½e)	3	38	37¾	38	Jul 29
39½	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	1	39⅜	38⅝	39¾	+ 3/8
2¼	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— 1/8
10⅜	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	6	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	Aug 2
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	6	11¼	11	11⅛	— 1/8
37	16¼	Bklyn-M Tr pf	1	32¼	32¾	32¾	— 1/4
21½	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	9	17½	16½	16½	—1¼
41	27¼	Brown Shoe (1e)	1	34½	34½	34½	Jul 30
10½	5¼	Brunswick-Balke	2	9½	9½	9½	— 1/2
12⅞	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	6	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	— 1/8
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	14	6	5¾	5⅞	
5½	3	Budd Wheel	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— 1/8
23⅜	13¼	Bullard Co	1	20⅞	20¾	20¾	+ 1/8
39	15½	Bulova Watch(2½e)	26	36½	34¼	34¼	—2¼
15⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	24	15½	15	15	— 1/4
22¼	14½	Burr Add M (.40e)	14	20	19¾	20	+ 3/4
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Aug 2
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	Aug 1
10	5⅜	Butler Bros	3	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	— 1/8
24	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	22	22	22	Aug 2
4½	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— 1/8
13⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	3	11¾	11⅜	11¾	
22	13	Byron Jackson (1e)	3	20	19⅞	19⅞	— 1/2

C

24½	15⅛	Calif Packing (1a)	5	19½	19¼	19¼	— 1/4
50	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50	50	50	Aug 2
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	7	2	2	2	
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	7	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— 1/4
18⅛	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	2	17⅜	17	17	— 3/4
21½	12¼	Can Dry G Ale	22	19⅜	19	19⅜	+ 1/8
8⅛	5	Canadian Pacific	27	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— 1/4
42	21	Cannon Mills (1¼e)	2	40	40	40	— 3/4
8¾	4½	Carriers&Gen (.10e)	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
107½	62½	Case (J I) Co	1	100	100	100	
58	29⅝	Caterpil Tract(1½e)	2	53⅞	52⅝	53⅜	— 3/8
106	100½	Caterp Tract pf (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	Jul 7
22¾		Celanese Corp	21	21⅜	20¼	20¼	—1⅛
94	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	89	89	89	+2
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	5	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— 1/8
28	20	Cent Aguirre (1½)	9	21	20	20¼	—1⅝
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	10	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— 1/8
14	7	Cent RR NJ	1	14	14	14	Jul 28
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	3	6½	6½	6½	Aug 1
6⅞	3½	Century Rib M	1	6½	6½	6½	Jul 26
46½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (3e)	16	47⅞	46¾	46¾	— 1/2
10½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	5	9¾	9¼	9¼	— 1/4
30½	18	Champ Pap & F	3	27⅝	27	27	—1
12⅞	6	Checker Cab	3	12	12	12	
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (1¾e)	14	31¼	30¼	30¼	—1
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	75⅛	75½	75½	Jul 11
48½	27⅛	Ches Corp (1.85e)	3	39	39	39	
1¼	⅛	Chi & E Ill	3	⅝	½	½	Aug 2
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	3	3	3	Aug 1
12⅜	3¼	Chi & N West	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— 1/8
5¼	2	Chi & N West pf	1	5	5	5	Jul 29
1¼	⅛	Chi Great West	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ 1/8
5⅞	2⅜	Chi Great West pf	3	4½	4½	4½	— 1/4
15⅞	8⅛	Chi Mail Order	1	14	13⅝	13⅝	— 1/4
1	⅛	Chi M St P & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1⅛	⅛	Chi M St P & P pf	2	1½	1½	1½	— 1/8
16⅞	6¼	Chi Pneu Tool	14	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	—1/8
37	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	36	36	36	Aug 2
44	37½	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	42	42	42	Aug 1
1¼	⅛	Chi Rock Is & Pac	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	— 1/8
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
3	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Aug 1
12⅞	8	Chi Yell Cab (⅝e)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ 1/4
19¼	12	Chickasha Cot (⅝e)	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	— 1/4
10⅜	3¼	Childs Co	19	10⅜	10	10⅛	
75½	35⅝	Chrysler Corp (⅝e)	123	72⅝	70	70½	— 3/4

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13½	10	City Ice & Fuel(.80e)	1	11	11	11	+ 1/8
5½	2	City Stores	2	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— 1/8
27	10⅝	Clark Equip	1	24	24	24	Jul 29
27¾	15¼	Clev Graph Br (1½e)	4	27	26½	26¾	— 1/2
45⅜	32½	Climax Molyb (.60e)	11	42⅜	41½	41⅞	— 1/8
25¾	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.40e)	8	23	22	22	—1
142¼	105½	Coca-Cola (1e)	9	142¾	142	142	— 1/4
60	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	3	58⅛	58½	58½	Jul 26
18¾	7⅛	Colgate-Palm-P	6	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	— 1/8
95½	79	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	3	95	95	95	Aug 1
37⅜	13¼	Collins & Aik (⅜e)	10	35¾	34½	34⅝	— 5/8
20	9¼	Col Fuel & Iron	1	17	17	17	
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (.90e)	6	21	20	20	—1
22⅜	17	Col Br'cast B (.85e)	5	20½	20	20½	Aug 2
9⅜	5½	Col Gas & El	22	7⅝	7½	7½	— 3/8
79	57	Col G & E pf A (6)	2	68	68	68	+1⅝
16½	9	Col Pict vtc (2½%f)	2	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	— 1/8
35⅜	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	33	33	33	Jul 30
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	3	91	91	91	Aug 1
49½	23	Coml Credit (4)	6	48¼	47¼	47¼	+ 3/4
103	84	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	103	103	103	
54⅜	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	7	52⅛	52	52½	+1⅛
107	90	Coml I T cv pf (4¼)	1	107	107	107	Jul 29
12¼	5⅞	Coml Solvents	95	12⅛	11½	11½	— 1/8
2	1	Com'with & South	47	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
45	25	Com & So pf (3¾k)	3	37½	37½	37½	
28	22⅛	Com'with Ed (1¼)	16	28⅝	26¼	26¼	— 1/2
9	3⅞	Conde Nast	6	9½	8⅝	8⅝	— 1/8
28	15	Congoleum-Nairn	7	24¾	24	24⅜	+ 1/8
8¼	6	Congress Cigar	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jul 13
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	7	16⅛	15½	15½	— 1/4
10⅛	4¾	Consol Cigar (¾e)	4	9¼	9⅛	9¼	Aug 2
30½	17	Cons Edison (1½e)	24	28¼	27⅝	27⅝	— 1/4
100	88½	Cons Edison pf (5)	5	99¾	99¼	99¼	+ 1/2
17⅛	1	Consol Film Ind	3	1½	1⅛	1½	Aug 2
8⅜	4½	Consol Film pf (½k)	8	8⅜	8	8	+ 1/8
6⅜	2⅜	Cons Laundries	4	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ 3/8
10¾	7	Consol Oil (.80)	101	10⅝	10⅜	10⅛	— 1/4
103½	98¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Jul 5
7½	2⅝	Consol R R Cuba pf	2	4½	4⅜	4⅜	+ 1/8
½	⅛	Consol Textile	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	Aug 1
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	7	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— 1/2
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	Aug 1
89½	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	88	88	88	Jul 30
17½	6¾	Container Corp	4	15⅞	15⅜	15½	— 1/8
67⅛	8⅝	Cont Bak A	11	25⅜	14⅛	24½	— 5/8
23¼	15¼	Cont Bak B	2	21½	21½	21½	
103½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	101	101	101	+1
49	36½	Cont Can (1½e)	15	45¼	44	44	—1¼
112½	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	2	111	111	111	+ 3/8
11⅞	6	Cont Diam Fib	5	10¼	9¾	10	— 1/4
26	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	35⅜	35¼	35⅜	— 1/4
13¾	7⅜	Cont Motors	11	13⅜	11¾	11¾	— 1/4
25¾	21¼	Cont Oil Del (¾e)	13	34⅞	34½	34⅝	— 3/8
19½	10	Cont Steel	1	17	17	17	Aug 2
63	53½	Corn Products (3)	3	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	— 1/8
169½	162	Corn Products pf (7)	1	167	167	167	Aug 1
21¼	10	Cotr Inc	1	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Aero Sup Mfg B	3½	3½	3½
200	Ainsworth	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Air Assoc (½)	15½	15½	15½
100	Air Inv cv pf	108	107¼	107¾
$5000	Alum Co Am	115	114¾	114¾
25000	Alum Ltd	14½	13¾	10
500	Am Airlines	10	10	10
100	Am Box Board	1½	1½	1½
200	Am Centrifugal	27½	27½	27½
100	Am Cit P&L A (1½h)	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Am Cit P&L B	24	23¾	23¾
800	Am Cyan B (.60)	27¾	27¾	27¾
100	Am Gas&El (1.40)	110¾	110¾	110¾
25	Am G&E pf (6)	151½	151½	151½
100	Am Light&T (.90e)	24½	24½	24½
300	Am Lt&T pf (1½)	23	23	23
200	Am Meter	10¼	9¾	9¾
300	Am Republics	5¾	5¾	5¾
200	Am Seal-Kap (10e)	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Am Superpow	16	16	16
100	Am Superpow pf	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
500	Aich Post F	103½	103	103
50	Appal El P pf (7)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
200	Ark Nat Gas A	4¾	4½	4¾
900	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	11	7¾	7¾
800	Asso Gas&Elec A	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Asso G&El pf	1-32	1-32	1-32
500	Asso G&El war	13¼	13¼	13¼
200	Atlas Ply	¾	¾	¾
1000	Austin SilverM	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Automat Prod	2¾	2¾	2¾
1800	Aviation&Trans	27	26½	26½
300	Babcock&Wil	17½	17	17
150	BaldwLocopf (2.10)	47¾	47¾	47¾
400	Baldwin Loco war	1⅞	2	2
200	Barium Sta Stl	6¼	6¼	6¾
400	Basic Dolomite	8¾	8¼	12½
800	Bath Iron Wks	13¾	13¾	6
1000	Bell Aire	6	5¼	6
2100	Bellanca Aric	¾	¾	¾
200	Berk & Gay Furn	10¼	10¼	10¼
200	Bliss (EW)	10¾	10¾	10¾
100	Blumenthal (8)	16	16	16
150	Bowm-Biltt H 1 pf	12½	12½	12½
200	Braz Tr L & P (1e)	5⅛	5	5
200	Breeze Corp	6¼	6	6
600	Brewst Aero (.20e)	8	8	8
100	Bridgpt Mach	26½	25	25
150	Brown Co pf	2¾	2½	2½
200	Brown-P Dist	5¾	5	5
8400	Brown Rubber	31½	29¾	29¾
100	Buckeye P L (1½e)	101	100¾	100¾
200	Buf N&EP lpf (5)	16¾	16¾	16¾
200	Bunk Hill & S	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Burry Biscuit	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Can Marconi	8½	8½	8½
25	Cap City Prod (.45e)	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Carib Syn	¾	¾	¾
500	Carnegie Met	25¼	24	24
1300	Carrier Corp	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Catalin Am	75	75	75
30	Celanese 1 pf	12¾	12½	12¾
400	Cen Hud G&E (.80)	20	20	20
10	CenNYPow pf (5)	80	80	80
200	Cen P&L pf (7)	71	71	71
1100	Cen St El	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Cham MWks (.80)	6¼	6¼	6¼
300	Charis (.50)	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Childs pf	40	40	40
900	Cities Service	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Cities Svc pf	40	40	40
10	Cit Svc pf BB	49¼	49¼	49¼
15	Cit Sv P&L 1st pf	3	3	3
900	City Auto Stpg	11¾	11¾	11¾
1100	Claude Neon Lts	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Cleve Tract	59	59	59
200	Colon Develop	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
100	Colts P F Arms (2)	60	60	60
400	Cons Copper min	11¾	11¾	11¾
70	ConGasElBalMD (.8)	9	9	9
500	Con Oil Balt & St	30	30	30
100	Copperw Stl (.10e)	¾	¾	¾
150	Phoen Sec pf	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
2100	Cosden Petro	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Creole Petro	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Crocker-Wh El M	1¾	1¾	1¾
1000	Croft Brewing	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Crown Drug	2¾	2¾	2¾
1800	Darby Pet (.2e)	28	28	28
100	Det Stl Prod	15¾	15¾	15¾
100	Diver Twist Dr	15	15	15
100	Domin Stl & Coal	35½	35½	35½
200	Duro-Test (.10e)	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Eagle Lich Ld	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	EastG&F pf pf (4½)	43½	43½	43½
900	East Sh Corp	13¾	13¾	13¾
700	Easy WashMB	15¾	15¾	15¾
100	Edis Br Strs (1)	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Eisler Elec	8¾	8¼	8¼
3100	El Bond & Sh	57½	57¼	57½
100	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	87½	87½	87½
100	El Pow A	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	El Pow As A	28¼	28¼	28¼
200	El P&L 2 pf A	2	2	2
100	Elect Bd&Share	21	21	21
50	Elgin N Watch (¾e)	49½	49½	49½
200	Emp G & F 7% pf	49	49	49
25	Emp G & F 6% pf	10	10	10
100	Emsco D&Exp (.50e)	12	12	12
1200	Equity Corp	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Esquire-Coron (.20a)	4	4	4
400	Fairchild Av (.15e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Fairbanks Morse	43	43	43
100	Fansteel Met	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Fedders Mfg	56	56	56
10	Fire As Phil (.2)	4¾	4¾	4¾
400	Fisk Rub	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Ford Mot Ltd (.17e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Fregut G & M (.2e)	16	16	16
100	Frocut G pf (1.20)	19¼	19	19¼
300	Gen El Ltd (.70e)	6	6	6
300	Gen Invest	5¼	5¼	5¼
1000	Glen Alden Coal (.4e)	6¾	6¾	6¾
4600	Grand Nat Films	61	61	61¼
275	Gt Atl & P pv (2e)	28¼	28¼	28¼
100	Gt Nor Pap (.8)	7¾	7¾	8
100	Greenf T & B	8½	8½	8½
100	Grumman A E (.4e)	45½	45½	45¾
1200	Gulf Oil (.75e)	17¾	17¾	17¾
100	Hartford Ray vtc	18	18	18
100	Hazeltine (.3)	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Hearn D Strs	9¼	9¼	9¼
500	Heela Min	15¾	15¾	15¾
600	Holling Gold (.65a)	16	16¼	16¼
100	Holophane (.4e)	7¼	7¼	7¼
500	Humble Oil (.6e)	17	17	17
800	Imp Oil Ltd (.4e)	9	9	9
100	Ind Pipe Line (.4e)	18¼	18	18
200	Int Hyd-El pf	26¼	26¼	26¼
100	Internat Pet (1½e)	23¾	23¾	23¾
100	Inter Prod	10	10	10
100	Inter Radio (.2e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Inter Util B	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Inter Vitamin (.20e)	5¾	5¾	5¾
300	Inters HomrEq (.44)	4¾	4¾	5
120	Inters Pw Del pf	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Invest Pw Del pf	19	18¼	18¾
300	Iron Fire vtc (1.20)	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Ital Superpow A	5	4¾	4¾
600	Jacobs (F B)	70¼	70	70
20	Jer C P&L 6% pf (6)	2¾	2¾	2¾
1100	Kingston Prod	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Kirby Pet (.10e)	100	99¾	99¾
75	Koppers Co pf (6)	52¾	52¾	52¾
1200	Lake Shore M (.4)	4¾	4¾	4¾
600	Lehigh C&N	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Leonard Oil Dev	22¾	22¾	22¾
1400	Long Is Ltg	34½	34½	34¾
50	Long Is L pf (3½)	8¾	8¾	8¾
600	Louis L&E (.40)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1500	Majestic Rad & T	16	16	16
400	Majestic Strs	122	122	122
100	McWill Dredg	33¼	33¼	33¼
25	Mead John (.2e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Memph N Gas (.20e)	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Mesabi Iron	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Mexico-Ohio Oil	3¼	3¼	3¼
2000	Mich G & O	4¾	4¾	4¾
300	Mid St Pet A vtc	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Mid St Pet B vtc	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Mid West Corp	38¼	37¾	38¼
100	MinnM&M (.80e)	77	77	77
10	MinnP&L pf (7)	11	11	11
200	Mock J Voeh (.30e)	6	6	6
100	Molybdenum	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Monogram Pict	150	150	150
10	Montg Ward A (.7)	7	7	7
1300	Mount City Cop	11	11	11
200	MurrayOhioMfg (.16e)	11½	11½	11½
100	Muskeg P Ring	8¾	8¾	8¾
200	NatAuto Fib	7	7	7
100	Nat Bellas Hess	7	7	7
100	Nat Cont (.40e)	12¼	12	12
900	Nat Fuel G (1)	35½	35½	35½
300	Nat Oil Prod (.40e)	60½	60½	60½
50	Nat P&L pf (6)	2½	2	1
600	Nat Tun / Mines	1	1	1
800	Nat Un Rad	111	111	111
10	Nehr Pow pf (7)	44	43¾	43¾
600	Nehi Corp	65¾	65	65¼
100	N J Zinc (1½e)	18¾	18¾	18¾
100	NYC Omnibus war	18	18	18
50	NY Wat Svc pf	8¼	7¾	7¾
1200	Niag Hud Pow	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Niag Sh Md B	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Nipissing Mines (.15e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Noma Elec (.40e)	1½	1½	1½
100	Nor Am L&P	24	24	24
100	Nor Am Ray B	73	71¾	73
20	Nor Ind PS 6% pf (6)	25½	25½	25½
190	Novadel-Ag (.2)	96¼	96¼	96¼
25	Ohio Ed pf (6)	109¼	109¼	109¼
100	Ohio Oil pf (6)	9¾	9	9
300	Okla Nat Gas	30¼	30¼	30¼
100	Pac G&E 6pf (1½)	19	19	19
100	Pac Pub S lpf (1.30)	15¼	15	15
300	Pan-Am Air (¾e)	5¾	5	5
1400	Pantepec Oil	17½	17½	17½
100	Peerless R&R (1.60)	17½	17	17
100	Pender Gr B	2¾	2	2¼
200	Pennroad (¼g)	7½	7½	7½
200	Per-Cent Airl	92¼	92¼	92¼
25	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	151¾	151¼	151¾
25	Pa Salt (3¼e)	66	66	66
100	Pa Wat&Pow (4½e)	77¾	75	75
225	Pepperell	8	8	8
200	Pharis T&R (.30e)	3½	3½	3½
100	Phillips Pkg	3¾	3¾	3¾
700	Phoenix ec	20½	20	20
150	Phoen Sec pf	18¾	18¾	18¾
100	Pierce Govern (.60)	3	3	3
200	Pioneer Gold (.40)	99½	99½	101
100	Pitt Plate Gl (5½)	⅝	⅝	⅝
600	Potrero Sugar	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Powdrell & Alex	16½	16½	16½
25	Pow Corp Can (.30e)	20	19¼	20
200	Pressed Met	5¾	5¾	5¾
200	Prosperity Co B	7	7	7
100	Prud Investors	42¼	42¼	42¼
25	Pur Sd P&L $5 pf	18½	18½	18½
75	Pur Sd P&L $6 pf	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Pur Sd P&L	18¾	18¾	18¾
50	Ravin Cone (.1)	4	4	4
300	Reynolds Inv	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Richmond Rad	96	96	96
50	Roch G&E pf D (5)	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Roosevelt Fd	7	7	7
100	Russia Intl	7¼	7	7¼
100	Russian F Ass (.5g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Ryan Cons Pet	82½	82½	82½
25	Safety Car H&L (1e)	32½	32½	32½
400	Samson Unit	24	24	24
100	Scovill Mfg	8½	8½	8½
100	Scullin Stl	11	11	11
1000	Segal Lock&M	3½	3½	3½
100	Seiberling Rub	1	1	1
100	Selected Indus	9	9	9
50	Selected Ind cv	74¾	74¾	74¾
100	Sel Ind pf (5½g)			

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
4	Ala Pow 5s '48	99½	99½	99½
4	Ala Pow 5s '56	82¼	82¼	82¼
2	Ala Pow 4½s '57	106	106	106
2	Alumin Ltd 5s '48	104	104	104
2	Am P&L 4s 2016	94¼	94¼	94¼
2	Am Rad 4½s '47	96	96	96
3	Am Seat 6s '48 stp	116	116	116
3	Appal Pow 4s 2039A	102¼	102¼	102¼
31	Ark Lou Gas 5s '51	98	98	98
40	Ark P&L 5s '56	94	94	94
2	As G&E 5½s 38-1C	32	31½	32
6	As G&E 5s '50	31	30½	31
6	As G&E 5s '68	29	28½	29
4	As G&E 4½s 49C	76	76	76
4	As T&T 5s '55 A	81	81	81
3	Bklw L 6s '50	136	136	136
2	Beth St 6s '98	87	86½	87
4	Birm El 4½s '68	72	72	72
5	Birming Gas 5s '59	96	96	96
12	Caro Pwr 5s '56	103	103	103
1	Cen Ill PS 5s '66C	98½	98¼	98½
7	Cen Ill PS 4½s 67F	99	99	99
1	Cen Oh L&P 5s '50	94½	94½	94½
22	Cen P&L 5s '56	35¾	35¼	35¾
5	Cen St El 5s '48	54¼	53½	54¼
6	Cen St P&L 5½s '53	106½	106½	106½
1	Chi Dist El 4½s '70	67	67	67
1	ItiesSer 5s '66	64	64	64
1	Cities Ser 5s '69	41	42	42
5	Chi Ry cod 6s '27	64½	64½	64½
35	Cities Ser 5s '58	64¼	64¼	64¼
1	Cities Ser 5s '50	101½	101	101½
14	Cit S Gas 5½s '42	62¼	62¼	62¼
1	Cit S P&L 5½s '49	62½	62½	62½
4	Cit S Pow 5½s '52	99¼	99¼	99¼
3	ommu Pub S 5s '60 A	63	63	63
1	Con Gas Ut 6s '43 st	80	80	80
5	Cont G&E 5s '58 A	98	98	98
4	Cudahy Pack 3¾s '55	103	103	103
1	Del El Pow 5½s '59	103	105¼	105¾
7	Del C Gas 6s '47 A	104¼	104	104
23	Del C Gas 5s '50 B	77¼	77	77
17	East G&F 4s '56 A	109¼	109¼	109½
4	Edison ElIllu3¼s '65	104	104	104
6	El Paso El 5s '50 A	78	77½	77½
11	Elec P&L 5s 2030	101¾	101¼	101¼
105	Emp O&R 5½s '42	103¾	103¼	103¾
12	Fatone Cot 5½s '48	104¼	104¼	104¼
9	Fla P&L 5s '54	91¼	91¼	91¼
6	Gary Ry G 5s '44 st	104¼	104	104
4	Gatin P 5s '56	80	80	80
9	Gen PU 6½s '56	85	84	85
9	Gen WWks 5s '43A	92	92	92
3	Geo Pow 5s '57	71½	71½	71½
5	Glen Ald Coal 4s '56	96¼	96	96
7	Hall Pr 5s '47A st	96¼	95½	95½
6	Heller (W) &Co 4s '46	103½	103½	103½
1	Hous Gulf G 6s '43	102¾	102¾	102¾
2	Hous Gulf G 6s '43	108	108	108
1	Ill Nor Ut 5s '57	93	93	93
5	Ill Pow & L 5s '56 C	84¼	84¼	84¼
3	Ill Pow&L 5½s '57	100	100	100
1	Ill Pow&L 6s '53	98	97¾	98
11	Ill Pow&L 5½s '54B	86	84½	86
19	Ind E Ss '51C	53¼	53¼	53½
4	Ind Svc 5s '50	57	57	57
4	Ind Svc 5s '63 A	67	66½	66½
2	Indnapls Gas 5s '52	104½	104½	104½
5	Ind P&L 5s '57 A	56¼	56¼	56¼
2	Int P Sec 7s '57 E	109	108¾	109
5	Int Sail Ss '51	35	35	35
1	Intern Pow 6s '52	56¾	56¾	56¾
1	Intern Pow 5s '57	81¼	80	81¼
2	Interns P Svc 5s '56D	99½	99½	99½
1	Ia-Neb L&P 5s '57	98	97¾	97¾
5	Ia-Neb L&P 5½s '61 B	47	47	47
5	It2Sup Pw 6s '63 A	104½	104½	104½
1	Iter EmpP&L 4½s 61 C	117	117	117
1	Kan G&E 6s 2022 A	88¼	88¼	88¼
3	Ky Util 5½s '55 T	99¼	99¼	99¼
6	Lake SupPP 3½s '66A	99½	99¼	99¼
9	Lehigh PS 6s2026 A	104	104	104
1	Lib-NG & L 5s '42	106	105¾	106
1	Lou P&L 5s '57	95	95	95
1	Memph C Ap 4½s '52	92	92	92
2	Mengel Co 4½s '47	106	106	106
3	Metro Ed 4s '71	107	107	107
1	Metro Ed 4s '65 G	62	52	52
2	Midland Val 5s '43	95½	95	95
12	Minn P&L 4½s '78	103¾	103¾	103¾
4	Minn P&L 5s '55	86½	86½	86½
7	Miss P&L Co 5s '57	67	67	67
5	Mo Pub Ser 5s60	98½	98½	98½
2	Mont-Dak P 5½s '44	81	81	81
2	Nat P&L 5s 2030B	92	92	92
2	Neisner Bro 6s '48	83¾	83¾	83¾
5	Nevada Cal E 5s '56	57½	57	57
3	N Eng G&E 5s '50	90	89½	89½
5	N Eng Pow 5½s '54	88¾	88¾	88¾
5	N Eng Pow 5s '48	113¾	113¾	113¾
1	N Y & West Lt 5s '54	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	NY Cen El 5½s '50	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	NY Pow&Lt4½s'67	96	96	96
1	NY St E&G 4½s'80	50½	50½	50½
4	Nor Con Ut5½s'48A	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Nor Ind Pb 5s '66C	94½	94	94
7	Nor west P 5s '57	104¾	104¾	104¾
3	Ohio Pow 5s '52 B	104¼	104	104
4	Ohio Pow 4½s '56 D	105¼	104½	104½
41	OklaNatGas 4½s'51A	80½	80½	80½
1	Okla P&Wat 5s '48	73¼	72¾	73¼
16	Pac P&L 5s '55	31½	31½	31½
5	Park Lex Lshld 3s '64	88¾	88¾	88¾
9	Pen Cen P&L 4½s '77	94	93¾	94
4	Pen El 4s '71 F	93	93	93
3	Pen Gas L&C 4s '61 D	95	95	95
18	Pen Gas L&C 4s '61 D	112½	112½	112½
5	Phila El P 5½s '72	72½	72½	72½
1	Phila Rap Tr 6s '62	108	107¾	108
2	Potomc Ed 5s '56E	103¾	103¾	103¾
3	Pub S N Ill 4½s '70D	110¾	110	110
3	Pub Sv N Ill 5s '56	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Pub S N Ill 5s '66C	144	144	144
2	Pub Sv NJ 6s cf	78¾	78	78½
12	Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	75½	75½	75½
5	Pug Sd P&L 5s '50C	71½	71½	71½
9	Pug SdP&L4½s'50D	80	80	80
2	Queens Bor G 5½s '52	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Shaw W&P 4½s '67A	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Shaw W&P 4½s '70D	94½	94½	94½
2	S E P&L 6s 2025A	82¼	82	82
7	South Car Pow 5s '57	105½	105	105
17	So Cal Ed 3¾s '45	107½	107½	107½
1	So Cal Ed 3¾s '60	49½	48	48
3	So Ind Ry 4s '51	99	99	99
1	So west A Tel3s '61A	54¾	54¾	54¾
8	Stand G&E 6s '35	53½	53	53
14	Stand G & E 4s '48 st	53½	54¼	54½
3	Stand G&E 6s '35 cv	53½	53	53
22	Stand O & E 6s '48 cv st	53½	53¼	53½
8	Stand G&E 6s '66	52	52	52
2	Stand P&L 6s '57	31	31	31
3	Starrett Corp 5s '50	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	Superpwr Ill 4½s '70	93¼	92¾	93¼
20	Tenn Pub S 5s '70	96	95	95
9	Tex El S 5s '60	104½	104	104½
22	Tex P&L 5s '56	105¾	105¾	105¾
8	Toledo Ed 5s '62	59	58¾	58¾
5	Twin CRT 5½s '52A	45	44½	44½
5	Ulen&Coda'50 4th st	115½	115½	115½
1	Unit El NJ 4s '49			

Foreign Bonds

2	Hanover St 6½s '49	20¼	20¼	20¼
6	Mendoza Pr 4s '81 st	79½	79	79½
1	Nippon EP 6½s '53	45	45	45
2	Pied El 6½s '65	56¾	56½	56¾
10	Russ 5½s ct 1921	½	½	½
7	Stinnes 7s '46 2d st	55	55	55
1	Terni Elec 6½s '53	57	57	57

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approval by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (e) Paid this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid in 1937. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (rc) Under rule. (vwi) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Raw Wool Sales Hold to a Steady Pace; Prices Firm

Weekly Wool Review

Raw wool continues to sell steadily, though in somewhat more modest volume than a week ago. Prices are fairly firm on a basis of about 65 to 68c a pound, clean, for fine wool. The price structure appears to be more stabilized, at the moment, than in the recent past when hectic selling and rapid advances rather upset the normal decorum of the market.

Current slowness, as compared with recent activity, is felt by well-posted wool men to be merely a question of the trade "resting on its oars" after the race of the recent past, with new high-price levels a probability after the respite. But others—equally well informed—opine that it is mere reaction to what they term "unwarranted" volume of business, due to the Federal lend-and-spend program.

Spot wool prices in Boston show but little change from a week ago. Sales of 12-month Texas wools as high as 68c, scoured, on spot in Boston, are being made in a moderate way.

Imported wools, on spot in Boston, are steady. More than 300,000 pounds of such wools were removed from bonded warehouses in Boston for consumption last week, customs figures show. Primary markets overseas are firm.

Since prices began to climb, growers reveal less inclination to take advantage of the Commodity Credit Corporation loans, but latest figures show that appraisals have been made on 66,556,819 pounds of wool, of which loans actually had been consummated on 24,771,699 pounds, the average cost in the grease being 17.43 cents a pound.

Against this, fine delaine bright fleece wool is selling at 31c a pound in the grease. Texas 12-months wools are being moved around 25c in the grease for good wools; in Wyoming, fine and fine medium clips are quoted on a range of 20 to 21 cents, and New Mexico wools are mostly 19c to 20c for the better wools.

Mohair is gaining strength with sales of the now limited stocks in Texas as high as 45c for adult mohair.

Total Canadian Debt Is Placed At $7,162,163,000

OTTAWA, (CP)—The direct and indirect debt of the Dominion on March 31, 1937 together with the direct and indirect debts of the provinces for the same year and the direct debts of the municipalities for 1936 made a grand total of $7,162,163,113 according to a review released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The direct debts were listed as follows: Dominion 3,083,952,202; Provinces $1,199,480,759; municipalities $1,415,637,719; total $5,699,070,680. Indirect debts: Dominion, including railway securities guaranteed $1,212,447,291; provinces $250,645,142. There are no statistics of the indirect debts of the municipalities.

Canada has over 4,300 municipalities the great majority of which have borrowing rights. Of the gross bonded indebtedness of these municipalities the cities owe approximately 75 per cent.

Survey of Buffalo Shows Definite Business Upturn

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—A newspaper survey of more than 30 large industries in New York State's "second city" showed a definite upturn in business.

The survey was made by a Buffalo newspaper (Evening News) which reported that business and employment have taken a "decided turn for the better."

"Closed plants are reopening. Many factory employees are getting more hours of work a week," the newspaper said.

Production of flour in this milling center was reported as running at the highest, or very near the highest rate in more than a year. Steel plants were reported showing "a very slow but steady pick-up."

Automobile plants have failed to register a pickup but "sentiment has improved," the newspaper reported.

Boston Stocks

Aug. 3, 1938

	High	Low	Last	Close	Prev
Div. in $					
Bos & Albany 8.73	87	87	87	87	88
Bos Edison 8.00	133	131½	131	131	132
Bos Elevated 5.00	55¼	50	50¼	50¼	50¼
Bos & Me pr pf	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Ex M RR 1st pf	31	30¾	31	31	31
Eastern SS	3¾	3¼	3¾	3¾	3¾
Fi Nat Stores 2.50	3¾	3	3	3	3
Isle Royale	26¾	26½	26½	26½	26½
Mergenthaler 2.00a	55¾	55	55¼	55¼	55¼
Narr Rac A .50a	108¾	107¾	107¾	108¼	108¼
N E Tel & Tel 6.25a	85c	85c	85c	85c	85c
North Butte	10¼	10	10¼	10¼	9¾
Shawmut Asso .60b	50c	50c	50c	50c	75
Suburb Elec	78	78	78	78	78
Unit Shoe M 2.50	85c	85c	85c	85c	85c
Utah M & T					

a Paid in 1937,

Commerce and Finance

Government Is Seen Copying Condemned Private Practices

Business and Industry

Platinum Favored As Hedge Against Possible Inflation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 21—Cut off by law from gold coin or bullion as the traditional store of purchasing power, more and more Americans are buying platinum to hedge against possible losses from monetary inflation in the United States, dealers in precious metals revealed here today.

While most such purchases have been made by individuals, at least one big New York City trust company in recent months has acquired considerable amounts of the valuable white metal for individual accounts, a Gold Street house said.

Large owners of capital may, of course, enter the London market to purchase gold, which must be held abroad under present Federal regulations, but this protection is impossible to the small investor by reason of expense and lack of information regarding the procedure to be followed.

Can Be Bought Readily

Acquisition of platinum, however, offers none of these difficulties, for it can be bought readily in the commodity metal markets in relatively small quantities and stowed away easily in American deposit vaults or other places of safety.

As little as an ounce of the metal may be obtained from Gold Street's dealers, who clip off tiny bars, wire, or sheets in amounts to suit the requirements of the purchaser. Since platinum is selling in the present market for approximately $35 an ounce, very modest investors may become owners of a tangible asset believed to compare favorably in many respects with gold.

Being free of political interference, the price of platinum fluctuates with the general commodity movement, and to many persons this lack of the stability which gold enjoys artificially by government edict is a serious disadvantage. This year soft platinum is reported to have sold in the New York market for from $31 to $42 an ounce, with iridium platinum somewhat higher. It has been as high as $80 an ounce in recent years under conditions of unusually heavy industrial demand, the chief immediate determinant of price in the case of this commodity.

Attractive as Form of Property

Such fluctuations may be expected to continue, but dealers assert platinum selling at near the fixed American gold price of $35 an ounce, and with cost of production generally greater than gold, is not unattractive as a form of property which may be held as a substitute for money.

Under the influence of world-wide depreciation of currencies, the cost of mining, refining and placing platinum on the market might be expected to increase, they held, with the result that its price, measured in money, should follow an upward tendency. Identical forces naturally operate to influence the price of other commodities.

Alaska, California, and British Columbia are among the North American producers of platinum, but they recover only small quantities. More important sources, besides Russia, are Colombia, South Africa, Brazil, Tasmania, and Ethiopia.

The chief modern demand for platinum comes from industry and the arts. It is valued for jewelry and also is employed in dentistry. As a catalyst it is unexcelled for certain chemical processes and finds other laboratory uses in the manufacture of crucibles, special utensils and tubing. Among important users of platinum is the rayon industry, which requires the metal in the production of artificial silk.

Gold Hoarding Gains Rapidly in England

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 3

A widespread demand for gold for hoarding increased today when £2,977,000 worth (about $14,885,000) sold at 142 shillings and a halfpenny an ounce—four and a half pence (nine cents) over yesterday's price.

The demand came from all parts of the European continent where the idea persisted despite official denials that an adjustment of the dollar rate might occur soon.

Continental houses also were converting their sterling balances into gold and dollars partly because of war scares and partly on the assumption that if the dollar appreciates against sterling the price of gold will increase.

Conservative estimates placed the quantity of gold hoarded in London at £250,000,000—$1,250,000,000.

Steel Operations Continue to Move Into Higher Ground

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Steel operations in the United States during the past week increased three points to 40 per cent of mill capacity, the highest rate in almost nine months, according to Iron Age.

Many leading producing centers reported stronger mill schedules and evidence accumulated that output will reach still higher levels this fall.

Typical of the upswing in ingot output, the Pittsburgh district gained three points to 31, the Cleveland district 11 points to 30 per cent, Birmingham four points to 43.5 per cent, Wheeling-Weirton five points to 70 per cent, Youngstown 6.5 points to 37.5 and Buffalo 1.5 points to 39.5.

Accompanying higher melting rates is a further advance in scrap, with No. 1 heavy melting steel up 25c, at Pittsburgh and 50c. at Chicago and the Iron Age scrap composite price rising to $14.33, a gain of 25c. to the highest level since Nov. 2, 1937.

Meanwhile a cut in wages ranging to 25 per cent has been declared by a mid-West steel manufacturer employing about 700 men, bringing nearer to a head the wage controversy which for the last month has been stirring the steel industry and other industries which follow its leadership in establishing pay rates. Lodge leaders of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, an affiliate of John L. Lewis' SWOC, have agreed to the reduction at the mid-West plant, causing immediate speculation as to whether the larger companies, as a competitive move, will not immediately slash wages.

Following the recent equalizing of tin plate prices at Gary, Ind., and Pittsburgh, Granite City Steel Company is quoting tin plate at $5.45 per base box, Granite City, Ill., a $2 a ton reduction from recent prices, retroactive to June 24. Cables to The Iron Age say that export prices on plates and heavy sheets have been lowered by the Continental Plate Cartel for most markets except the British Empire and the Far East.

Power Output Is 7 P. C. Below 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production in the United States for the week ended July 30 totaled 2,093,907,000 kilowatt hours, a gain of four tenths of 1 per cent over 2,084,763,000 in the preceding week but 7.2 per cent under 2,256,335,000 in the comparable 1937 week, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

Percentage declines from a year ago, according to major geographic areas, were also reported as follows by the institute: New England 6.6, Middle Atlantic 3.1, Central Industrial 13.5, West Central 3.8, Southern States 4.5, Rocky Mountain 17.3, Pacific Coast 3.9.

Price of Gold in London Highest Since April, 1937

LONDON (AP) — An unusually heavy demand for gold on the London market boosted its price Tuesday to the highest point since April 12, 1937.

The metal reached seven pounds sterling, one shilling and eightpence an ounce (approximately $34.64 currently). Continental hoarders bought £1,544,000 worth.

The demand was attributed to uncertainty over the European political situation and also a belief that recent American-French financial talks foreshadow currency adjustment.

Electric Bond & Share Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric Bond & Share Co. has reported for the quarter ended June 30, net income of $2,310,428, equal after preferred dividends to four cents a share of common stock. This compared with $2,145,508, or one cent a share, in the preceding quarter and $2,524,168, or eight cents a share in the June, 1937, quarter.

Wheat Crop May Be Third Largest In U. S. History

CHICAGO (AP)—The third largest wheat crop in United States history was forecast by the six Chicago crop experts.

Their figures, when averaged, indicated a total wheat production of 936,000,000 bushels, largest since 1931, when the total was 941,800,000 bushels. The all-time record production was 1,026,000,000 bushels, in 1915. Harvest last year totaled 873,900,000.

The total forecast, however, was 31,000,000 less than the latest official Government figures as of July 1. It also was 43,000,000 bushels below the average of the private statisticians a month ago.

The current forecast placed spring wheat production at 258,000,000 bushels, compared with the latest Government figures of 252,000,000 bushels and a harvest of 189,000,000 bushels in 1937. The winter wheat average was 678,000,000 bushels, compared with the Government forecast of 715,000,000 bushels and a crop of 685,000,000 in 1937.

The private statisticians estimated United States corn production this year at 2,534,000,000 bushels, which was 36,000,000 larger than their month ago figures and 52,000,000 bushels larger than the latest Government forecast. Last year the crop totaled 2,645,000,000 bushels.

Oats production was estimated at 1,060,000,000 bushels, compared with the latest Government forecast of 1,094,000,000 and the 1937 harvest of 1,146,000,000. Rye output was placed at 53,000,000 bushels, compared with 49,500,000 last year.

The average of the figures on probable Canadian spring wheat production in the western provinces was 340,000,000 bushels.

June Unemployment Drops 386,000 From May, States Report

NEW YORK, (AP)—The latest estimates of the National Industrial Conference Board, showed a decline in unemployment from May to June of 386,000 persons, making the June total of unemployed 10,981,000 persons.

Included in this total were around 3,250,000 persons attached to government emergency labor forces, as represented by WPA and CCC, the report said.

The June decline in unemployment was due primarily to an increase in employment in agriculture, construction and the service industries, which more than offset decreased employment in manufacturing, trade, distribution and finance.

With release of June figures, the Conference Board announced it had made a complete revision of unemployment estimates dating back to 1929. One of the changes was in the estimated size of the labor force available for employment, which includes the increase in population. Taking into account the increase in population, the board estimated the total labor force of the country has been increased by the addition of 5,608,000 persons between June, 1929 and June 1938.

American Airplane, Engine Sales in 6 Months Up 47 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—A 47 per cent jump in sales of American-manufactured airplanes and engines, compared with the same period in 1937, was reported for the first six months of the year by Leighton W. Rogers, president of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce.

His statistical review showed 717 military planes valued at $29,286,937, and 1,134 engines for military use valued at $8,526,914, were sold.

The grand total for both military and commercial airplanes and engines was $73,631,806 for the period, as compared with $49,450,114 for the January-June period in 1937.

What portion of the military equipment was sold abroad was not stated.

"The American aircraft industry," said Mr. Rogers, "is co-operating fully with the State Department in its neutrality policy."

Non-military airplanes sold numbered 960, valued at $9,300,944, and non-military engines 1,931, valued at $7,756,821. Commercial plane and engine exports were valued at $8,321,735, or 48 per cent of the total in that category.

Twenty-two countries bought the 149 non-military planes sold abroad.

Plane and engine spare parts sold were valued at $18,161,200.

Peru Opens Information Bureau in New York City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A Peruvian Information Bureau has been opened here by the Government of Peru under the direction of Luis M. Alzamora. The purpose of the new organization according to Mr. Alzamora is to attempt to make Peru better known in this country and promote trade and cultural interchange between the two countries.

Current information will be supplied by the bureau concerning Peru's products, requirements, economic conditions, business developments, opportunities for commerce, and travel attractions.

Peru is two and one-half days distant from New York by the regular biweekly airplane service, Mr. Alzamora said, and the interior of the country is being rapidly brought into contact with the coastal region by the development of internal airways and by an automobile road program which is giving employment to 30,000 men. In discussing Peru's external trade Mr. Alzamora said that it was now at record levels.

A. T. & T. Loses Telephones

NEW YORK (AP)—American Telephone & Telegraph Co. reported a loss of 6,850 telephones in July in the principal telephone subsidiaries included in the Bell System. In July last year there was a gain of 22,700.

Federal Attacks on Price Problem Held Inconsistent

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Wall Street, still much interested in what tack Senator O'Mahoney's anti-monopoly committee finally takes, is inclined to expect one of its excursions will be into "flexible versus inflexible prices." Much statistical and logical steam is being worked up at Washington behind this seemingly innocuous theory, but pragmatic thinkers here are inclined to look on it as political double-talk aimed at pulling in votes by helping farmers and hitting business.

The theory is that "rigidities" have been growing in the American laissez-faire price system, particularly among industrial prices. Strangely enough, except to local cynics, these rigidities seem to be found particularly among prices which farmers pay, such as those for farm machinery and automobile tires. The steel industry was a target until recently when U. S. Steel pulled the price plug.

The Search for Culprits

Politically speaking the argument is the latest device to attack alleged business combinations. The Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890 struck at actual legal combinations to hold prices up. The Federal Trade Commission Act of 1914 broadened the law to hit at "unfair competition" even by one concern and set up the Federal Trade Commission to hunt it down. A fortnight later the Clayton Act made price discrimination unlawful where it "substantially lessened competition." Price-fixing had gone under cover.

Today the Government is trying to get at simple price-posting agreements like the basing-point system and the system abandoned under pressure by the Sugar Institute, Inc., but it has difficulty because no agreements are involved. The individual members of a trade individually simply don't cut prices because they understand each other. There can be no law against that. So while the lawyers hesitate the economists work on the case.

Actually the statistical case doesn't seem to amount to much. Certified economists in the opposite camp say industrial prices aren't any more rigid than a generation ago and perhaps less so. Hence Street critics pigeon-hole the statistical material for the theory, along with Secretary Wallace's statistical material last week for his comparison of pre-1929 debts with present-day government debt, and along with the fashionable statistical "proofs" that "capital" is getting a larger share of the national income in recent decades, as campaign material.

Political Weapons

The statistical attack on industrial prices is also seen as part of the current vogue for attacking certain private practices while copying them politically. Industrialists are criticized for meeting slack demand with output cuts instead of price cuts, which is the very principle of the farm program and the Guffey Act. The same contradiction appears in the popular criticism of the excessive debt structure of the 1920's (which was private debt) and defense of the expanding debt structure of the 1930's (which is government debt). It is like the criminal charges leveled at the oil people at Madison for continuing policies originally born under the aegis of the Blue Eagle.

Preaching to business men that they should lower prices as costs decline comes easy to the rising caste of officials, writers, economics professors, and statesmen, it is felt here. The policy actually was invented by business men and comes natural to them, but is instinctively alien to practicers of statecraft, skilled in moving people but not goods. Ford popularized the theory, and competition ultimately enforces it except where statesmen take over.

Reductio ad Absurdum

The Ford theory has to be exaggerated, however, for shaping into a political weapon against business. So made over, it implies that every decline in demand should be countered with a lower price, with, presumably, no output reductions until marginal producers go broke. This despite the fact that buyers can as stubbornly wait as producers, and chasing them with a lower price often whets their appetite for further cuts. Government officials not only know this when they want to, but capitalize it, for example, in their attacks on short-selling, which is the quickest device yet invented for forcing producers to face the facts of economic life.

What would happen if industrial producers, with their heavy overhead, often of fixed charges, tried to accommodate their critics by always cutting prices and never cutting production, is not hard to see. They would go under. The price instability now characteristic of farm prices would become general and the now much-preached general price stability would even more swiftly disappear than it has in recent years.

Evident Contradictions

There is an amusing further contradiction in the attacks on the laissez-faire system for its lack of laissez-faire. The apparent end of the criticisms is that because it shows too much "economic co-ordination" for flexbility it is to be given more of what ails it. Mr. Gardner C. Means, one of Mr. Wallace's economic advisers, would set up "an institutional framework through which the key industrial decisions might be made which would insure the optimum use of our industrial resources." This is Latin for another NRA.

Thus the discussion of prices, in some Street opinion, is being distorted and twisted for political purposes. Possibly, it is felt, if the Washington economists were not so preoccupied with proving by price charts that business is bad and government good, and Wall Street economists with proving Washington is bad and business good, some attention might be paid to the fact that, our erstwhile standard of value having been junked, chiefly because nobody could ever use it for a price standard, price-makers official and unofficial in farm and factory are trying to guess prices without yardstick, footrule, or measuring rod, or any other standard.

Underwriters Handle $314,460,000 Issues In Second Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Issues managed by underwriters totaled $314,460,000 in the second quarter of this year, of which $227,556,000 was handled by New York City firms, the Securities and Exchange Commission announced.

During the first quarter of this year issues handled totaled $433,351,000, of which $344,197,000 was handled by New York firms.

Of the $277,556,000 of issues managed by the New York firms in the recent period there was $41,676,000 of purchase-group participations, of which $32,140,000 was in bond issues which aggregated $200,450,000; $5,868,000 was in preferred stock issues which came to a total of $22,938,000, and $4,168,000 in common stock issues.

There were five bond issues of $5,000,000 or more in each of the two three-month periods. The unweighted average underwriters' spread in the first-quarter issues was reported as 2.39 per cent of the public offering price; or 2.33 per cent of the public offering price weighted by the dollars of gross proceeds of each issue.

In the second-quarter bond issues of more than $5,000,000, the unweighted spread was 1.93 of the public offering price and the weighted spread 1.83 per cent.

Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc., led all New York underwriters in the amount of security issues managed, the amount of its issues having been $187,750,000 in the second quarter. Lehman Brothers, with $11,469,000, was second.

North Boston Lighting Units Plan Note Issues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Statements have been filed by the six subsidiaries of the North Boston Lighting Properties, under the Holding Company Act, covering the issuance of 3 per cent notes evidencing loans by the parent company, the Securities and Exchange Commission reported.

The subsidiary companies and the amount of notes to be issued by each are as follows: Beverly Gas and Electric Company, $650,000; Gloucester Electric Company, $235,000; Haverhill Electric Company, $1,014,375; Malden Electric Company, $200,000; Salem Gas Light Company, $425,000; Suburban Gas and Electric Company, $785,000.

The proceeds from issuance of the notes are to be used to refund outstanding notes held by North Boston Lighting.

RFC Will Advance $9,500,000 to Help Mobile Road Sale

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has offered to make a $9,500,000 loan in connection with the proposed merger of the Gulf, Mobile & Northern and the Mobile & Ohio Railroads.

Chairman Jesse H. Jones said the Southern Railway Company, which controls the Mobile & Ohio, had indicated a willingness to sell that railroad to the Gulf, Mobile & Northern.

He added the proposed merger had been discussed informally with officials of the Interstate Commerce Commission where "it does not meet with disfavor."

Mr. Jones said proposal for merging the Kansas City Southern and the Louisiana & Arkansas Railroads had not been placed before the RFC officially. He declined to comment on this proposal.

Discussing other railroad matters at his press conference, Mr. Jones said the RFC had made no commitment on an application by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to borrow $6,000,000 for maintenance.

He said the RFC frequently makes commitments in advance of action by the Interstate Commerce Commission "in normal times," but "these are unusual times."

The RFC, the chairman said, has agreed to make a $5,000,000 work loan to the New York Central. This loan still must be acted upon by the ICC.

Minneapolis-Honeywell Shows Drop in Net Income

NEW YORK (AP) — Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. and subsidiaries, makers of temperature-control devices, with plants at Minneapolis and Philadelphia, reported for the three months ended June 30 net income of $160,317, equal to about 26 cents a share on the common stock, compared with a deficit of $17,410 in the first quarter and profit of $1,034,616, equal to $1.61 a share in the second quarter last year.

For the first six months net income totaled $142,906, equal to about 22 cents a share, against $1,441,084, or $2.31 a share, in the comparable 1937 period.

Life Insurance Investments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Investments made by 45 life insurance companies in the week ended July 23 amounted to $45,817,368, bringing aggregate for the year 1938 to date to $1,442,688,404. In the week ended July 24, 1937, investments totaled $31,188,081, making aggregate for that year $1,872,356,926.

Chinese Bankers Seek Close Union With the Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Establishment of a closer contact between Chinese bankers and the great agrarian population of the Chinese hinterland is sought by decisions arising from the recent Bankers' Conference at Hankow.

The bankers are reported to have concluded that it was desirable to establish farm product granaries with support of all local financial institutions, to increase credits secured on farm products, to increase loans for farm machinery and tools as well as for agricultural and water conservancy projects, and to provide means for farmers to obtain cash on storage receipts for farm products.

Contrary to various rumors of the imminent communization of China, it is clear enough that these decisions are based wholly upon the theory of retaining orthodox capitalism but to draw closer the bonds of the banking interests and the peasantry. Something of the sort had been started through the rural co-operative movement through which a number of Shanghai bankers had been providing credit for co-operative organizations, notably for cotton growers in Shensi, during the past several years. But so long as most Chinese capital was huddled in the ports, keeping very little contact with the needs of the interior, relatively little could be done.

Much Lost Capital

In that respect the present war may eventually prove something of a well-disguised blessing. Of course a great deal of Chinese capital has been wiped out through the destruction of factories in the Shanghai area or elsewhere, and the taking over of undestroyed property by Japanese interests under protection of the Japanese military. But there is still a great deal of actual money in the hands of Chinese capitalists who actually lack productive outlets for it and who naturally feel a keen interest both in establishing new inland industrial establishments and in forming a partnership with Chinese agriculture.

Farm product granaries, for example, while they are to be capitalistically supported by "all local financial institutions," are essentially a collaborative type of enterprise upon which the Reds might naturally be expected to look with favor even though they might have mental reservations about the way they were provided.

Granaries Necessary

Increase of credits secured on farm products would naturally go hand in hand with communal or at least co-operative organizational activity, and the provision of means for farmers to obtain cash on storage receipts for farm products would proceed hand in hand with both the items just mentioned.

Without granaries or other storage means of course there could be no such plan, and, in fact, one of the evils of past individualism among the Chinese peasantry has been the impossibility of living other than hand to mouth—selling products at once instead of storing for better marketing conditions, buying on unsecured credit involving ruinous interest rates from local usurers, and so on.

One of the great efforts of the rural credit co-operatives has been to provide loans on reasonable terms, and this the bankers can do—but clearly to the best advantage if they let the farmers work together in groups, perhaps with group guarantees as security.

Socony-Vacuum Net 61c for Half Year

NEW YORK—Consolidated net income of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company for the first six months of this year amounted to approximately $19,000,000, including the equity in undistributed earnings of non-consolidated affiliated company. This is equivalent to 61 cents a share on 31,151,091 capital shares outstanding.

In the first half of last year the company had a net income of $32,000,000, equal to $1.01 a share on the capital stock, while in the corresponding period of 1936 the company earned $20,000,000, or 63 cents a capital share. Net income for 1937 after surtax, was $56,808,264, or $1.82 a share.

The company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 25 cents a share on the capital stock, payable on Sept. 15 to holders of record of Aug. 18. On March 15 the company paid 25 cents a share.

First Payment on Warsaw Bonds of 1928 Being Made

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In accordance with an offer announced last May, holders of approximately $3,826,600 City of Warsaw, Poland, 30-year 7 per cent bonds of 1928 are receiving the first coupon payment on the bonds.

Provision was made in the offer for a reduction of interest to 4½ per cent annually, payment of both interest and principal in legal tender of the United States, and the establishment of annual sinking fund payments sufficient to retire all assented bonds on or before Feb. 1, 1958, the original maturity date, according to Janusz Zoltowski, authorized representative of the city.

In a statement to holders of the bonds, the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council has recommended the offer to them for favorable consideration and has said it considers the offer fair and reasonable and consistent with their long-view interests. The council has asked each holder of the bonds to authorize the paying agent to deduct from the first interest payment one-eighth of 1 per cent of the face value of the bonds held and to pay this amount to the council in consideration of work done for the bondholder.

Compromise Is Seen as Way Out in Railway Wage Deadlock

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Railroad executives bargaining here with employee representatives on a proposed wage reduction were surprised to hear the other day from a leader of the unions that due to the expectation of a wide-spread business revival, to start next month, the roads are willing and desirous of withdrawing their request for the pay cut, but can't because of danger of "losing face."

The road representatives declare they have heard nothing of either the business revival, or their own willingness to withdraw the demand for lower pay. There has been a better business tone, they admit, but not enough to weaken in any way the railroad's need and demand for lower costs in order to forestall widespread bankruptcy.

The statement of the alleged development came from A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, who is negotiating for his union with the roads independently of the other railroad labor unions.

As a piece of propaganda aimed, it is held, to influence the wage negotiations, Mr. Whitney's statement is regarded by veterans in this field as outstanding. By creating among the public the idea that business actually will be so much better that wage reductions won't be necessary, the road officials hold Mr. Whitney could leave the railroads in a bad light should they proceed with their demand. And, of course, these officials say, they will proceed with their demands, for even if business does get quite a bit better, they claim they still will have to have relief from the present high wage rates. It would take a long time for business to improve enough, one official said, to justify any sort of compromise on the wage demand.

Compromise Seems Likely

On the other hand, observers have noted that interests allied with the employer side of the controversy have not been adverse to propagating the idea that business is bad, and that of the railroads especially so. It is not denied that conditions are critical, but these observers have seen rather morbid accounts of conditions, striking a note somewhat lower than appeared to be justified by reliable statistics.

It's all a part of the bargaining. And though this type of argument is better, it is held, than that in which the arguers use sticks and stones and tear-gas bombs, observers wonder why each side can't see the futility and waste of time in building up pictures favorable to themselves and unfavorable to the other, knowing all along, as it is believed they do, at about what point the final compromise will be.

In this case informed observers believe there will be a compromise reduction. The roads ask 15 per cent. What they get is likely to be based on an agreement which takes into consideration the fact that just a few months ago the workers asked a 20 per cent increase, and got about six.

The workers threaten to strike if they are forced to take any kind of wage cut. But it is an accepted fact that they wont—chiefly because they are morally bound to go through with negotiations laid down by the Railway Labor Act, which provides in case there isn't a voluntary agreement, a recommendation from a Presidential fact finding board, which recommendation, though not compulsory, is invariably accepted. On the other hand, it is quite certain that the roads wouldn't cut wages unless there is a voluntary agreement or the Presidential board recommends it.

Roads in Dire Straits

Right now statistics seem to indicate to the impartial observer that the roads still need the money, while the workers are being paid comparatively high wages. L. A. Downs, president of the Illinois Central, says:

"The financial situation of the railroads is more critical than it was in 1932. Traffic is less. Rates are lower. Taxes and prices are higher. Costs within the control of the railroads have been greatly reduced. If the 15 per cent wage reduction which has been proposed is made in full, rates of pay of workers in the ranks will still be higher than they were in 1932, and the reduction will enable the railroads to employ more men and thereby contribute to the recovery not only of the railroads, but of the entire country."

The negotiations, affecting some 900,000 workers, nearly twice the number concerned in the recent sensational automobile labor controversy, are deadlocked in the stage in which only employers and employees are involved. If there is no agreement and a tie-up of transportation is threatened a mediation board under the Railway Labor Act steps in. The processes under this law are such as to bring about an agreement, or prolong final action, which, as has been noted, is bound, unless conditions not now foreseen intervene, to bring such agreement.

While the roads are depending largely on the report of the railroads joint conference committee of the Interstate Commerce Commission last April, drawn up at the President's request and agreeing that the roads need financial relief, the workers, on the other hand, are still depending, to keep the status quo, on the moral support which the New Deal has given to labor and to higher wages generally.

J. F. Rooney Steps Up With Cons. Edison, N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Marking another step in his Horatio Alger career in the Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc., Joseph F. Rooney has been appointed general commercial manager of the company. Mr. Rooney succeeds J. H. Aiken, who was recently made an assistant vice-president.

Mr. Rooney joined the Consolidated Edison Company in 1914 as an office boy.

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General Classified

(Continued)

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(Continued)

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PENNSYLVANIA

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A non-greasy Toilet Cream
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Jenkinson Realty Co.
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"THE ONLY" CLEANERS
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St. Lawrence Electropure MILK
BEST because it's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

PENNSYLVANIA

READING
(Continued)

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The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT and PASTRY SHOP
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Our Semi-Annual
Storewide Clearance
Sale Is On!
C ROLL & KECK
See Frigidaire First and Save!
Second Floor at
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SCRANTON

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WOODLAWN MILK
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DOLLY MADISON ICE CREAM
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LEWIS & REILLY, INC.
"Always Busy"
FOOTWEAR
112-116 WYOMING AVE.
SCRANTON, PA.

OVERBROOK TOWN SHOP
AIR CONDITIONED
Good Food Well Served
No Liquor Closed on Sundays
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Burschel DAIRY COMPANY
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Perfectly pasteurized Milk and Cream
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"It's Hegner's it's Hardware"
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"Home Made Ice Cream Is Better"
made in
ALASKA FREEZER

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ESTABLISHED 1874
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
The Market for Good Things to Eat"

HOVIS & HUTCHINSON
KRAMER PLACE AT BRIDGE
SUNOCO STREAMLINE ACTION MOTOR FUEL
"... regular gas price"

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Elmer H. Duff
Painting and Decorating
Phone Coraopolis 736 1352 Vance Ave.

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SNOWDEN'S Inc.
Distributors
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We Stock Many Monitor-Advertised Items Including
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
The Standard of Fine Quality in Ice Cream
Michael's College Pharmacy
On the Corner
Swarthmore

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Tall Story

Things have been looking up in Anglo-Scottish travel. They have been looking up exactly 10 feet 4 inches, which is the height of a one-year-old traveler, George Giraffe,

Hi!

who presented a considerable problem to British transport concerns when his owners wanted him to travel from Bristol, in southwest England, to Edinburgh.

George could not be sent by rail for the simple reason that there is no wagon in the country high enough to hold him in comfort. He could not very well be folded up and sent by airplane. So his owners invoked the aid of the Automobile Association, asking A. A. officials to plot a route for him by road so that he might go by automobile. It was pointed out that there must be no bridge lower than 14 feet 6 inches at any point on the route. Five officials scrutinized all possible roads and after a long search discovered a roundabout itinerary on which the lowest bridge was just 14 feet 6 inches.

George's owners decided not to risk it—George might get jammed under the bridge. Instead they hastily arranged for Master Giraffe to board S. S. Brora and cruise in comfort to the Capital of Scotland.

George was too young to walk all the way, or perhaps a precedent of 1827 might have been followed. In that year the first giraffe ever brought to France hiked the whole distance of 500 miles from Marseilles to Paris, escorted by a company of soldiers and a herd of goats. The goats went along to supply milk.

It must have been a very interesting journey in spots.

♪ ♪ ♪

Unflattering

And now from spots to spotlights—from Marseilles to Melbourne.

We learn from Australia that a suburb of Melbourne has been forced to abandon plans for a new street-lighting system because the ladies of the district found it unflattering to their beauty.

The authorities had installed some of the latest mercury and sodium vapor lamps, which give out a non-glare light of a consistent blue-green color. The first lamps were put up near the town hall. Which was where the authorities blundered, for ladies arriving at the hall for social functions found to their dismay that the lights made their complexions purple.

Not unnaturally the ladies objected, and to such good effect that the blue-green lamps were removed and less technically efficient, but perhaps more flattering, white lights were put up instead.

♪ ♪ ♪

Record?

Signor Giuseppe Caratozzolo, postman of the town of Scilla, Italy, reckons to have walked 125,000 miles delivering letters in the course—and what a course!—of a career extending without interruption over 53 years.

We think this must be a record, as Signor Caratozzolo's friends claim. But we cannot be sure. Are there any other claimants to the Postman's Championship?

Whether the Signor wins the title or not, he must surely hold another record, for whistle-blowing. For this picturesque postman brings his friends to their doors and garden gates by blowing a whistle. At a minimum of eight toots a mile, he must have reached his million.

♪ ♪ ♪

Signpost

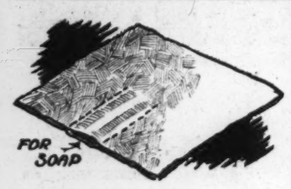
For no logical reason this talk of mileage brings to mind the story of a signpost in Kent, England, which our golfing friend of last week reports seeing when on the way back to London from the Open at Sandwich.

At one road junction he was astonished to see a sign which read:

HAM 1 Mile.
SANDWICH 5 miles.

J. A. M.

With the Inventors



Washcloth

Simplicity in itself is this washcloth composed of layers of fabric secured together to provide an internal pocket for the insertion of soap particles. Credit for this new idea for housewives goes to Eunice S. Sutton, Brooklyn, N. Y., who has been awarded U. S. Patent 2,119,895.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Today's cryptogram is shared by a Milwaukee reader—a quotation with the name of the author:

"SNIA UZHNWT IRSZLG ERET, SNIA WAZLNIP DRL ZHH, SNIA DNLUETYY NE IAT LNQAI, ZY *QRG QNFTY VY IR YTT IAT LNQAI."—*ZJLZAZU *HNEWRHE.

Patriotic Addition and Subtraction

Here's another from the Milwaukee reader. It is somewhat like the Letter Division problems that have appeared in this column; that is, letters have been substituted for digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 0. But, instead of spelling a 10-letter word, these letters spell 3 words: Red, White and Blue. These 3 words contain 10 DIFFERENT letters. Can you arrange them correctly as substitutes for the digits and letters given in the following problem?

From 79992 deduct Red and White. Add Blue, and the answer—if you've done it correctly—will be 1776.

How Many Fish?

And here's still another from Milwaukee. Three boys: A, B, and C, caught 27 fish. A caught a fractional part of the whole; B caught ⅓ more than A; and C caught ½ the number caught by B. How many fish did each boy catch?

Fun With Synonyms

Here are more words and their synonyms to be paired off:

1	abreast	mutual	
2	responsible	affected	
3	critical	beside	1
4	acquired	belated	
5	helpful	honorable	
6	replete	away	
7	common	beneficent	
8	creditable	exacting	
9	absent	liable	
10	delayed	abounding	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right." Abraham Lincoln

Patriotic Addition and Subtraction:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0
BLUERDWHIT

(79992 minus 946 for red equals 79446, minus 78964 for white equals 942, plus 1234 for Blue—and the answer is 1776.)

How Many Fish?: A, 4; B, 12; C, 6.

Fun With Synonyms: Abreast—beside; responsible—liable; critical—exacting; acquired—affected; helpful—beneficent; replete—abounding; common—mutual; creditable—honorable; absent—away; delayed—belated.

Virginia Sunset

Monitor Camera Club from James B. Hayes, Roanoke, Va.

Daily Anecdote

'Tom Sawyer' Rejected

How many struggling writers know that "Tom Sawyer," after being written by Mark Twain, received many rejections? It was several years before it was finally published. It started out as a play in 1872.

It has been said that "Tom Sawyer" was the first manuscript ever to be copied on a typewriter. Mark made a special trip to Boston and viewed the new invention, and purchased one. However, he became tired of the machine and is said to have traded it off for a side-saddle. At first he tried to give it away to William Dean Howells.

Quotation for Today

AND all may do what has by man been done.—YOUNG.

In Lighter Vein

Sh-h!

"It looks like a storm. You had better stay to dinner."

"Oh, thanks. But it's hardly threatening enough for that."

English as She Is Spoken

Courtesy Cal (filling station attendant): "Check your oil, sir?"

Bright Bob: "No, thanks; I'm taking it with me!"

Some Truth There

Father (bending admiringly over baby): "I tell you, he's going to make a great politician."

Motner (surprised and hurt): "Why, how can you say that?"

Father: "Because he can babble so many things that sound wonderful but mean absolutely nothing."—Pasadena Post.

Foregone Conclusion

"Simpkins plays better than he sings."

"Oh, have you heard him play?"

"No, but I have heard him sing!"

Prowerb Disproved

Mrs.: "Ho, hum . . . least said soonest mended!"

Mr.: "Huh! I haven't referred to the top button being off my shirt for three months—and it isn't on yet!"

Ahem!

The city girl had just returned from a two weeks' visit to the country.

A friend said to her, "Did you see them milk the cow?"

"No," replied the girl, doubtfully, "but I saw them unmilk one!"

Like Men

When Edward Garbish was captain of the United States Military Academy football team, it was learned that the West Point cadets had prayed before every game that season.

"We do not pray for victory," said Garbish, "only that we might acquit ourselves like men. At the conclusion of Saturday's game every man on the Army eleven tore off his headgear and gave thanks to God."

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Shoes Fixed While You Sleep

"Instead of looking for a shoe shine, let the shoe shine come to you," is the slogan of a group of small boys who canvass apartment houses and office buildings. They have built up a lucrative business by saving their patrons' time and energy.

In one apartment building a boy goes around at a late hour and collects shoes to be put in order for the next day's work. While the owners sleep, the boys have a competent repairer to level heels, put on rubber or leather tips, and supply new strings and other incidentals at less than the same work would cost in a shop where the patron would have to wait half an hour or so to have the work done.—Mary P. A., Washington.

Pay What It's Worth

I pity that man who wants a coat so cheap that the man or woman who produces the cloth shall starve in the process.—Benjamin Harrison.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Drops of Water Form on Cold Water Pipes In Summer?

Mrs. C. K. McL., of Des Moines, Iowa, asks: "Why do the cold water pipes in my basement become wet on warm summer days? Sometimes they actually drip water onto the floor, yet I am certain that they do not leak."

The drops of water that form on the pipes come from the surrounding air, not from within the pipes. It is a commonly observed fact that drops of water will also form on the outside of a glass or pitcher of ice water on a warm day.

The secret of the formation of

drops of water on the pipes, glasses, or pitchers, lies in the difference of temperature between the surface on which the drops form, and the surrounding air.

The air around us always contains more or less water vapor. Water vapor is an odorless, colorless, invisible gas, formed by the evaporation of water. When the air contains all the water vapor it can hold, it is said to be saturated, or to have reached the saturation point.

Warm air can hold more water vapor than can cold air. If warm air containing a large amount of water vapor is cooled, its ability to hold the water vapor gets less and less. If cooled beyond the saturation point, some of the water vapor condenses; that is, it changes back into water again.

That is what happens to the warm air that comes in contact with the cold water pipe or the ice water glass or pitcher. The air is chilled beyond the saturation point, and drops of moisture form on the surface that did the cooling.—W. P. Keasbey.

Brevities

Office Economist: No man's judgment is better than his information.

Whit's Wit: The weather man is the best writer of American fiction.

Minneapolis Star: But the fact that his religion makes him fight this or that does not mean, alas, that it also makes him a good man.

St. Louis Star-Times: Another good way to test your nerves is to try listening to your favorite program while being polite to guests who prefer talking.

No Loss

During the summer one woman visited another who had a fine collection of roses. They went out into the garden to see them—white roses, yellow roses, red roses, climbing roses, and roses in pots. The owner began plucking right and left. Some bushes with but a single flower she despoiled.

Her friend remonstrated, "You are robbing yourself."

"Ah," the other replied, "do you not know that the way to have rose bushes bear is to pluck their flowers freely? I lose nothing by what I give away."

That is the universal law.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

City Block Made Gay

(Vancouver Daily Province)

Vancouver, B. C.

Howe Street in the 800 block is gay with baskets of growing flowers bracketed two to a lamp-post on both sides of the way—and pleased passers-by are wondering how it all came about.

The answer lies with a Vancouver florist who figured a method of combining business with the pleasurable task of beautifying one city block. He approached merchants in the area; collected a small sum from each to deck lamp standards with blooms; and undertook to act as gardener for the summer.

He began hanging baskets on Saturday, and by Tuesday afternoon the work was done. Twenty-four bright little aerial beds of mixed flowers now soften the bustling aspect of the street, and draw expressions of surprise and pleasure from those who hurry along it on their business affairs.

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur I. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

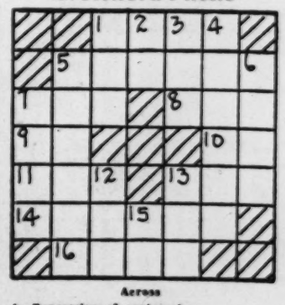
Total Service

Question: A church has the following bylaw: "No one is eligible for election as Reader who has served as Reader in any church . . for two years or more." One has served as follows: In church X, 10 months (one period); in church Y, 14 months (one period), and 8 months (another period). This makes a total of 32 months; but the time in one church is 22 months. Is this member eligible for election under the bylaw quoted?

Answer: One of the fundamentals governing bylaws is that they shall be interpreted in accordance with the intention of the organization at the time the bylaw was adopted, as far as this can be ascertained. (See Robert, Parliamentary Law, page 380). Thus, no advantage may properly be taken of loose construction to allow action which is not in harmony with the intention, if there is no reasonable doubt as to the intention.

The writer does not know what may have been the intention of the organization in adopting this bylaw. Reasoning from what is known of the general custom would indicate that the bylaw means total period of service, without regard to the number of times or places. If this view be correct, the member would not be eligible for election in this organization. The organization itself is the only authority competent to determine the original intention and present meaning.

Crossword Puzzle



Across

1 Expression of contempt
5 Keep
7 To cut grass
8 River in England
9 By
10 Pressed
11 Exposed
13 Writing implement
14 Warehouses
16 Pitcher

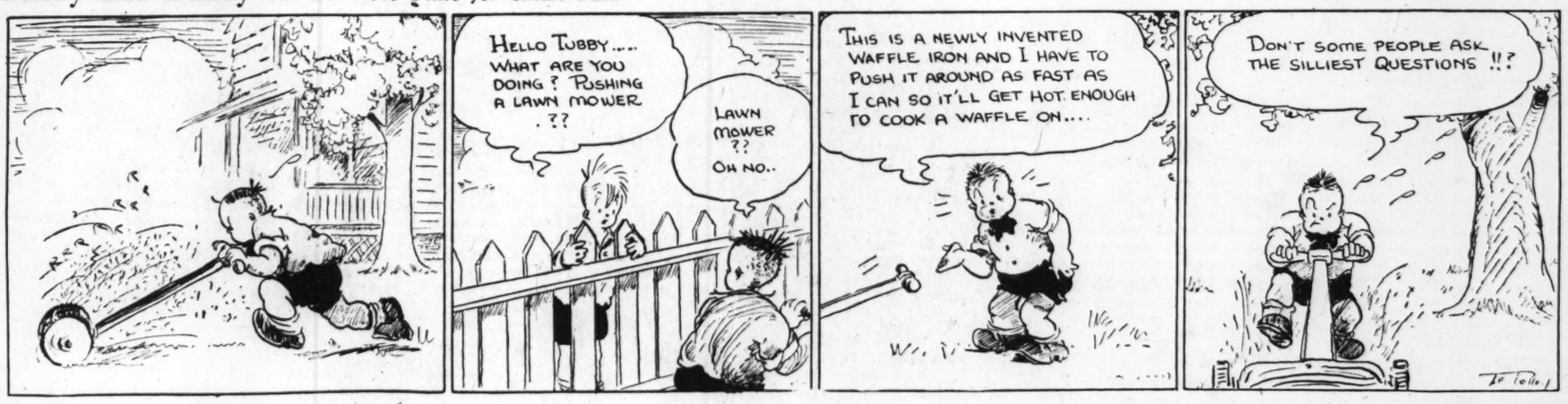
Down

1 Chop
2 Pronoun
3 Gloomy
4 Beasts
5 Revolve
6 Gaseous element
7 Quantity of matter in a body
12 To drag
13 By
15 Musical note

(Answer Appears Among Advertisements)

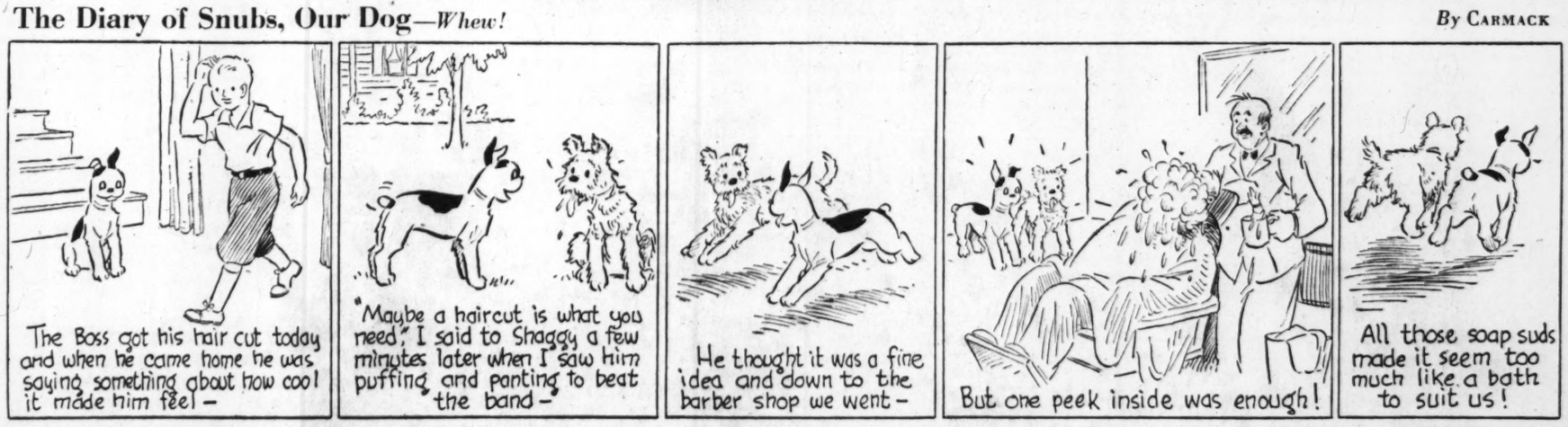
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*No Time for Small Talk*

By LE PELLEY


HELLO TUBBY.... WHAT ARE YOU DOING? PUSHING A LAWN MOWER..??
LAWN MOWER ?? OH NO..
THIS IS A NEWLY INVENTED WAFFLE IRON AND I HAVE TO PUSH IT AROUND AS FAST AS I CAN SO IT'LL GET HOT ENOUGH TO COOK A WAFFLE ON....
DON'T SOME PEOPLE ASK THE SILLIEST QUESTIONS !!?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Whew!*

By CARMACK


The Boss got his hair cut today and when he came home he was saying something about how cool it made him feel—
"Maybe a haircut is what you need," I said to Shaggy a few minutes later when I saw him puffing and panting to beat the band—
He thought it was a fine idea and down to the barber shop we went—
But one peek inside was enough!
All those soap suds made it seem too much like a bath to suit us!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Surprise!*

By THE HAGERS

"I HAVE TO BE IN TOWN BY FIVE; WE'LL TAKE MY MOTOR CAR AND DRIVE."
"YOUR MOTOR CAR? I DIDN'T KNOW YOU HAD A CAR," I QUACKED. "LET'S GO!"
THEN AUNT MATILDA PROUDLY LED THE WAY OUT TO AN OLD WOOD SHED.
GARAGE
"YOUR UNCLE TOM GAVE THIS TO ME SOME THIRTY YEARS AGO," SAID SHE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Anybody's War

REPERCUSSIONS of the Soviet-Japanese clash on the Siberian-Manchukuoan border, though quietly worded are loud with warning that anybody's war is everybody's concern. The calmness of official circles in London reflects not a supposition that a war between Russia and Japan could easily be localized but simply a well-founded assumption that such a war will not take place. Berlin dispatches indicate a similar attitude in German diplomatic quarters. Even Moscow and Tokyo, exchanging protests and warnings, appear to be preparing for a settlement through word rather than deed.

It is the confidence that war will not develop as the result of current border clashes around Changkufeng that is responsible for the calmness of chancelleries. This general opinion is based chiefly on strategic considerations—the unlikelihood of Japan's avoiding an initial setback and the probability that other countries collaborating on the anti-Communist front would find it inadvisable if not impossible to give Japan effective aid at this time.

But these are not the sort of considerations on which the peoples can long afford to let their peace depend. And as they recognize the threat which any war holds for their peace they will press their governments to mold foreign policies on a respect for law and joint responsibility for world order.

Evidently it was not the League of Nation's idea which was responsible, as some argued, for anybody's war becoming everybody's war. A system of quasi-alliances built on anti-League prejudices has resulted in the same situation. Anybody's war may still be everybody's war, if it starts. It won't start, when people are intelligently convinced of this fact.

Purging Politics

THE senatorial investigating committee charged with looking into the conduct of primaries and elections for congressional offices is getting up its courage. Evidently it has found conditions bad enough to convince it that vigorous and indignant action is in order.

Referring by clear implication to both candidates in the heated campaign for Democratic nomination to the United States Senate from Kentucky, one of whom is Majority Floor Leader of the Senate and the other the Governor of the State, the committee says it is certain that efforts have been made on both sides to control votes by the use of Federal relief funds or of state-administered funds for old-age assistance and unemployment compensation. The committee adds: "These facts should rouse the conscience of the country. They imperil the right of the people to a free and unpolluted ballot."

In this the committee is magnificently correct. The moral sense of the country should certainly become articulate to put an end to the kind of travesty on free and honest elections that recent weeks have shown taking place in the campaigns both in Kentucky and in Tennessee, and possibly other states.

One way to accomplish this would be to invoke the sharp remedy the Senate committee is reported to be considering, of disqualifying either candidate who might win by such tactics as have been disclosed in the two border states. Another and more permanent remedy would be the adoption at the next session of Congress of the Hatch Amendment or a still broader statute to rule Federal officeholders out of participation in politics. This definitely should be done, and it will then be up to states to clean their houses by putting similar restraints on state officials and their patronage machines.

The Case of Sherlock Holmes

A CORRESPONDENT to the London press has discovered that the public library of a certain provincial town in Britain has filed "The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes" among the biographies. When one considers the letters that have been addressed to Mr. Holmes at 22IB Baker Street, and the research into his life carried out by authors of repute, one cannot deny that there is a body of opinion that would apparently favor the library's decision. It might appear dogmatic, therefore, to assert roundly that that decision is a mistake. It is more courteous merely to point out that the weight of evidence inclines in that direction.

In spite of this, however, there may be others who prefer to keep an open mind, and to toy with the possibility of a witness, arriving as unexpectedly as Hamlet, to declare: "Alas, poor Sherlock! I knew him well"; and they may cite in their defence Mr. Holmes's dictum that: "It is a capital mistake to theorize before you have all the evidence." Nevertheless, one cannot but feel, the situation they are prepared to contemplate is one which, in those typically vivid and lucid words of Dr. Watson, "the more one thinks of it the more mysterious it grows."

Pennsylvania: Check vs. Balance

THE elaborate set of enactments whereby the Pennsylvania Legislature has swiftly fortified Governor Earle's contention that the lawmaking body has precedence over any grand jury in the pending inquiry into charges of corruption against his administration has the judicial "No."

Judge Paul N. Schaeffer, designated by the State's high bench to sit in the case when the Dauphin County grand jury convenes next week, has reaffirmed the stand taken by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court two months ago when it rejected as unconstitutional the propositions which the Governor now has embodied into legislation.

Judge Schaeffer, an independent Democrat, who supported Governor Earle's Republican opponent in 1934, is proving a defiant court. Confronted with a new set of statutes which force a fundamental change in the grand jury system, he has issued an order which in effect voids all of them. The new laws suspend the grand jury chamber. They suspend the grand jury and prepare a penitentiary commitment for the Dauphin County District Attorney if he refuses to give up his evidence.

The defiant jurist has accordingly impounded all evidence and forbidden major witnessess to tell the legislative committee details of the grand jury charges against the Earle administration. His order confronts the legislature with a challenge of its new enactments so sweeping that if carried through, it will mean taking a judge from the bench and committing him to the penitentiary for contempt.

It is a widely-heralded battle easily offering two points of view, but dogged with an element of desperate expediency that must be apparent to any observant layman.

Governor Earle began the attack in terms now underwritten by his legislature: that the Pennsylvania courts have defied the state constitution for political ends, ignoring their own precedents in proceeding to explore accusations that might benefit the objectives of the Republican machine in the state.

However, if the Pennsylvania high court is Republican, the Pennsylvania Legislature is Democratic, and the noblest assertions of impartiality cannot disguise this situation of six of one and half a dozen of the other. It has not been clarified in the appointment of the legislative "bipartisan" inquiry body, which in faithful adherence to oldest partisan forms is constituted of seven Democrats and two Republicans.

All this notwithstanding, a fundamental question of authority has been raised between the branches of government that now appears to demand a United States Supreme Court review whatever the exigencies of approaching election.

Pro and Con of Parole

AFTER reading the debate between Sanford Bates, former Director of Federal Prisons, and J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in the August Forum, one is forced to admit that though figures may not lie they can become extremely confusing.

On the one hand Mr. Bates, defending the parole system, quotes the Uniform Crime Reports of the Department of Justice as indicating that less than 1 per cent of the men being arrested for crime are found to be on parole at the time of arrest. While on the other hand Mr. Hoover is found contending that the figures are inaccurate because based on incomplete records due to the failure of many agencies to report information on parole to the F. B. I. And so it goes.

But on fundamentals these prominent criminologists, the one responsible for bringing criminals to justice and the other formerly entrusted with restraining them after sentence, see eye to eye. Both of these men recognize the value of properly administered parole and both must, perforce, agree that, when poorly administered, parole is a dangerous thing.

As for the layman, despite such seeming conflictions as stated, this "debate" can do much to clarify the entire parole problem. He must recognize that the discharged prisoner, released at the completion of a determinate sentence, is under no restraint or surveillance, whereas under parole he can be released at a time when employment can be obtained and when conditions are otherwise more auspicious. The layman must also realize that parole provides an incentive for good behavior while in prison, an invaluable aid to prison discipline. But perhaps most important of all is the supervision which proper parole provides, for this really assists the well-intentioned prisoner to rehabilitate himself.

On the other side of the ledger, however, are the irrefutable facts brought out by Mr. Hoover that improper release methods, release influenced by political or other considerations, and wholly inadequate supervision of the parolee constitute parole's greatest evils. The correction of these evils and the installation of good state parole systems, patterned after the Federal system, depend largely on the demands of informed public opinion.

Strachey v. Capital

Book News of the Day

JOHN STRACHEY, as an unyielding Marxist, would know what to do with power if, like ripe fruit, it dropped into his lap. He would use it to wrest property from the capitalist, institute a dictatorship of the workers and reconstruct society along Socialist lines. He is, moreover, eager to shake the branches. In his WHAT ARE WE TO DO? (New York: Random House. $3) he gives the world the same answer given by Lenin in his book, "What Is To Be Done?" The answer, of course, is to follow Marx unswervingly. Because Lenin and the Bolsheviks did this, they of all the groups of Russia grasped the fruit of power when it fell from the Romanoff branches.

* * *

But the British Labor leaders had power almost in their grasp in 1926, and they were embarrassed by success. Fabian Socialism, as preached by the Webbs and Bernard Shaw, had so weakened the British Labor movement that it lost when it should have won, Strachey argues.

It is the thesis of this important book that Labor, in falling under the domination of diluted Socialism, the Fabians in Britain and the Revisionists in Germany, has lost ground to a capitalism grown more militant in the defense of its power. The essence of Fabianism is the inevitability of gradualism and hence the wisdom of evolution over revolution. It is Mr. Strachey's contention that capitalism has begun to decline and can no longer make essential concessions to Labor, thus halting any social evolution that may have existed.

At this point Capital must either invade the Labor movement by lowering the general standard of living and curtailing democracy, or the Labor movement must aggressively invade capitalism. But Mr. Strachey contends the Fabians induced the Labor movement to accommodate itself to capitalism, with the result that capitalism has wrested power from the worker.

* * *

Strachey is, perhaps, the most lucid and profound expounder of Marx, Engels and Lenin in the world today, excepting possibly Laski and Stalin. The person who would learn the difference between an uncompromising Communist who follows the classical line of "Das Kapital," and all the other splinters of Socialist thought, will find the difference in this book. But Mr. Strachey is no professor writing merely for the sake of expanding intellectual horizons. He is an activist, demolishing the pseudo-radicals and issuing a challenge for positive assumption of power by the workers in observance of the Marxist concept of the class struggle.

The standard of living, peace and democracy are three bridgeheads, fundamental to the workers' positions. Once they are taken, Labor is routed and the Fascist flag run up. But taken they will be, according to Strachey, unless the workers make militant war through a new aggressive popular front of all liberal elements.

Strachey in this reviewer's opinion has posed a profound dilemma. The answer of this book is that which Strachey thinks Labor should give. But there is also answer just as definitely implied from capitalism. If capitalism can demonstrate its ability so to co-ordinate its efforts, so modify its profits and so distribute its gains that it can create an expanding volume of wealth, it can demolish the central thesis of the Strachey argument, namely that capitalism is in decline. Reverse that verdict against capitalism and the Marxist may be hurled back.

R. B.

Brewing Another Undeclared War?

Translating Our Times

Anglo-Italian Treaty: French Criticism

WHEN one reads attentively the text of the new Anglo-Italian treaty, one feels a double reaction: first, a lively admiration for the almost minute foresight of British negotiators; then, a certain anxiety about the preparation for the complementary accords which we [French] must sign with the Rome Government. For Great Britain and Italy did not pretend to settle of themselves problems that concern the essential interests of a few other powers and notably ours. After the Mussolini-Laval accords [1935], the British reproached us quite sharply and justly for having made certain arrangements incompatible with their interests . . . [such as] the cession of the Island of Dumerah to Italy whose possession . . . [involves] control of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb . . . The two routes to India—those using the Suez Canal and those spanning by land and air the old Turkey-in-Asia, are . . . for us indispensable lines linking our homeland with Madagascar and our Asiatic possessions.

Let us watch not to renew the errors of 1935.—Maurice Pernot in *Le Temps*, Paris.

No Mediterranean Change, Says Franco

We do not propose to change the equilibrium in the Mediterranean. . . . My intentions are clear: to realize the historical destiny of my country in conformity with the wishes of Spaniards and re-establish a great, free and respected Spain. Without false modesty I can say that Spain has rendered one of the greatest services to the world and civilization by preventing the implantation of communism in the West.—General Franco as quoted in an interview with a representative of the Havas Agency of France.

Small Powers Eschew Sanctions

Switzerland has obtained from the League a declaration that she will never be associated with sanctions of any sort. If she is in a somewhat peculiar situation it is also true that certain of the Swiss arguments hold good for other small powers.

Sanctions are practically inapplicable and can be directly dangerous. It is our duty to declare we do not want to be dragged into a conflict and that we wish to decide ourselves if we shall participate in any organized League action.—Foreign Minister Koht of Norway in a speech before the Storthing.

Right to Criticize in Germany

When we cast a comprehensive glance over the world today and see other peoples at grips with grave economic, social, and political crises; when we see this world calling itself democratic, stigmatizing our regime as authoritarian and dictatorial, we can well reply that here [in Germany] we govern and one obeys. And when envious foreigners complain and pretend there is no more right to criticize with us, we reply: there is right to criticize, only it is not subordinates that criticize their superiors but the chiefs who criticize their subordinates. —From a speech by Propaganda Minister Goebbels at Dessau.

Italian Imperialism Looks Ahead

In Europe in the future, many problems will be solved and many revisions will take place. Around the great powers —England, Italy, France, and Germany, will gravitate the minor states. Poland and Rumania will be the extreme sentinels of classic European civilization. The peoples bordering the Mediterranean will gravitate in an apparently autonomous system around the bloc of three great powers that dominate this sea.—*Telegrafo* (newspaper owned by Count Ciano's family), Rome.

An Outlet for Women With Abilities?

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The letters, from your readers, "Pro and Con," on the subject of married women in business, have been read with great interest. Like all controversial subjects there is much to be said on both sides. We agree with the Pros who say that the right of the individual to broader expression of activity is an inalienable right confined not alone to the husband but to the wife. We agree that in the true relationship of man to his Maker, there is expression for all and no competition or overlapping exists. It is difficult to gainsay, however, that at the present stage of mankind's imperfect demonstration of this demonstrable fact, that many married women of more than average means are replacing fathers who have families to support and young people who must earn a livelihood or go on "relief." Yet we certainly cannot deny them the right of greater activity. To keep these capable women in the home would not only frustrate their individual growth but that of mankind at large. We need these women, whose capabilities and vision carry them to heights of executive positions in the business world. Yes we need them—but where? Business *wants* them—let us not be misled—business wants the individual who can "produce the goods," be it man or woman, but the community *needs* them.

We need these women in their home towns, on their school boards, on citizens groups, parent-teacher groups—yes, and in politics! We need their vision and energy to safeguard the future of their children, their husband's and son's right to conduct business as a "free enterprise," the government of the next generation as that of a freedom-loving people.

Women whose husband's or other incomes, are such as to enable them to live comfortably at home, are *limiting the scope of their activity* when they feel that their only "outlet" is the business world. Let them put an ear to the ground in their community and listen to the rumblings. Was the school strike in their home town a Communist inspired affair? Are the school books filled with subversive propaganda outlining a form of "Collectivist State" for these United States? Are some college professors and their books on the "new modernism" spreading un-Christian, unmoral, immoral propaganda in their college courses? Why do so many young people lose faith in God—after they have had "higher education"?

What greater activity than to sound these rumblings to the depths? If they are all the work of alarmists—we find it out—if not; wouldn't any woman rather safeguard her children's moral development than hold down an "executive" job with a large salary? Of what avail the extra money (even the glory) if she is only to find a few years later that her children are voting for Communism, under some subtle new slogan, scoffing at God and the "old-fashioned Christian Virtues"? Yes, there is a wide scope for the women of America who can "delegate" their household duties to "domestics" and seek the broader field of protecting our youth; and the future of the country—not from facts—but from propaganda.

M. R.

New York, N. Y.

Mirror of World Opinion

Twenty Years After

THE world's wrong turning was the Treaty of Versailles. It was a punitive treaty of the old kind which always had sown the seed of renewed wars. . . .

It is no answer to say that the Germans, had they won, would have imposed a worse peace than that of Versailles. They would. But on the other hand it was not the Germans who had proposed to establish upon earth a new and millennial reign of peace, justice, democracy, and international law. . . .

But we must deal with things as they are. Whether in Spain, Czechoslovakia or the Far East it is impossible to advance the purpose of lasting peace without the agreement, for instance, of Germany and Italy. The visit of the King and Queen to Paris is a symbol of Peace because it implies the indispensable condition of defense with good will in another spirit than that of Versailles. As things have come to be the democracies and the dictatorships must live and work side by side—they must co-operate and accommodate on equal terms—or they must clash at last with illimitable ruin. —*Observer*, London.

The Wide Horizon

The Films "Protest"

By John Ritchey

WE ARE hearing a good deal about "social protest" art these days. There is "social-protest" poetry, "social-protest" painting and now even "social-protest" films. Of course the term is not new. Social protest has always existed in art in some form or another. In fact, almost any fine piece of creative work has some element of social significance in it if it has any meaning for its generation. The question resolves itself into whether the "protest" should be objective or implicit. Leaving this element aside it is interesting to consider what lies back of the fact that the phrase "social protest" is so common in our speech and art today. What is the impetus that brings forth the element of "social protest" in our times?

In the films it has taken a mild but indicative stand. Let us take two examples, one from England and one from Hollywood. The English film is a comedy in which a politician is brought low because he persecuted an old lady who was unable to pay for a license for her dog. She is aided by a young reporter who pays for his devotion to justice with his job. In two places the "protest" angle becomes forceful in the midst of comedy. First, when the reporter tells the girl he loves who, by the unstable chance of fiction, is the politician's daughter, why he has taken up the case of the old lady and her dog.

* * *

It seems that when he was a small lad he lived by a steep hill up which passed horse-drawn carts. The carts were always overloaded and the drivers beat the horses as they strained at their traces. One day he could stand it no longer and he ran out and attacked one of the drivers. He was beaten, himself, for his pains. After this recital comes the germ of social protest propaganda. The hero says: "I decided when I grew up I would hit out with all my might against cruelty no matter what it cost me." Later when he is brought before the politician who happens to be provost of the town he adds the political angle to his thesis. In a parting shot at the political tyrant he says: "You're not a bad fellow at heart but you want to remember this: The people are long suffering and they will stand almost any kind of political humbug. But there are two things they won't stand for long: bullying and cruelty."

In the Hollywood film the social viewpoint was more pointed. In fact, the film was cut by authorities in several cities till its entertainment value was lessened. In this case the scene was obviously the current Spanish conflict. The film aimed its protest against the bombing of cities. Even with the actual scenes of bombing removed its protest was pointed. The hero, for bravery, is given leave to marry. His officer tells him to go and find a little peace somewhere for a while. He says: "Peace. How can there be any peace while this goes on? This is not war. War is between soldiers. This is murder. When will the conscience of the world awake!"

* * *

Now the films, like Vickers, are in business to make money. They make money by giving the people what they want. It's an old business argument but still a sound one. I saw both these films twice at different theaters. In both instances, at the points spoken of above, there was instant applause by a large portion of the audience. Others who have seen the films report the same experience. But, you may ask, is applause indicative? I think it is in this case. For applause is a dead art in the movie age. Audiences have long since given up applauding actors who cannot hear and acknowledge the plaudits. Now when people applaud in films it is for a deeper reason. Films have become more than entertainment. They are trending toward a symbol. People have long practiced the habit of self-identification.

The young man in the English film was quite right. The people will stand for a great deal for a long time. But they will not stand for cruelty—for long. There are innocent human beings being murdered by bombs. Citizens are being beaten by the police. Workers are denied the right to work by other workers. But the people, you, myself, the man in the house across the street, all of us protest. When we hear an actor in a film say: "But there are two things they won't stand for long: bullying and cruelty," the "they" means us. We protest—and in this case the films are our voices. No wonder dictators and rulers keep their eyes on the films. The films may one day be the expression of an articulate people.

Pasture Flower

There was a flower I never knew
the name of in my youth; it grew
along the eastern pasture edge
nestled against the sandstone ledge,
its leaves in bushy green rosettes,
buds like the stain that wild grape sets
upon the hands. I used to try
to find a name to call it by,
but finding none, I thought it fairer,
as if a nameless flower were rarer.
I was too young to look in books.
I classified things by their looks,
put my own stamp of value to them
and liked them only as I knew them.
Now time has put a further test:
I ask for things that wear the best,
find mystery is not enough;
my joys must be of firmer stuff.
I look for those that use makes sure,
whose richness gains as they mature.

FRED LAPE

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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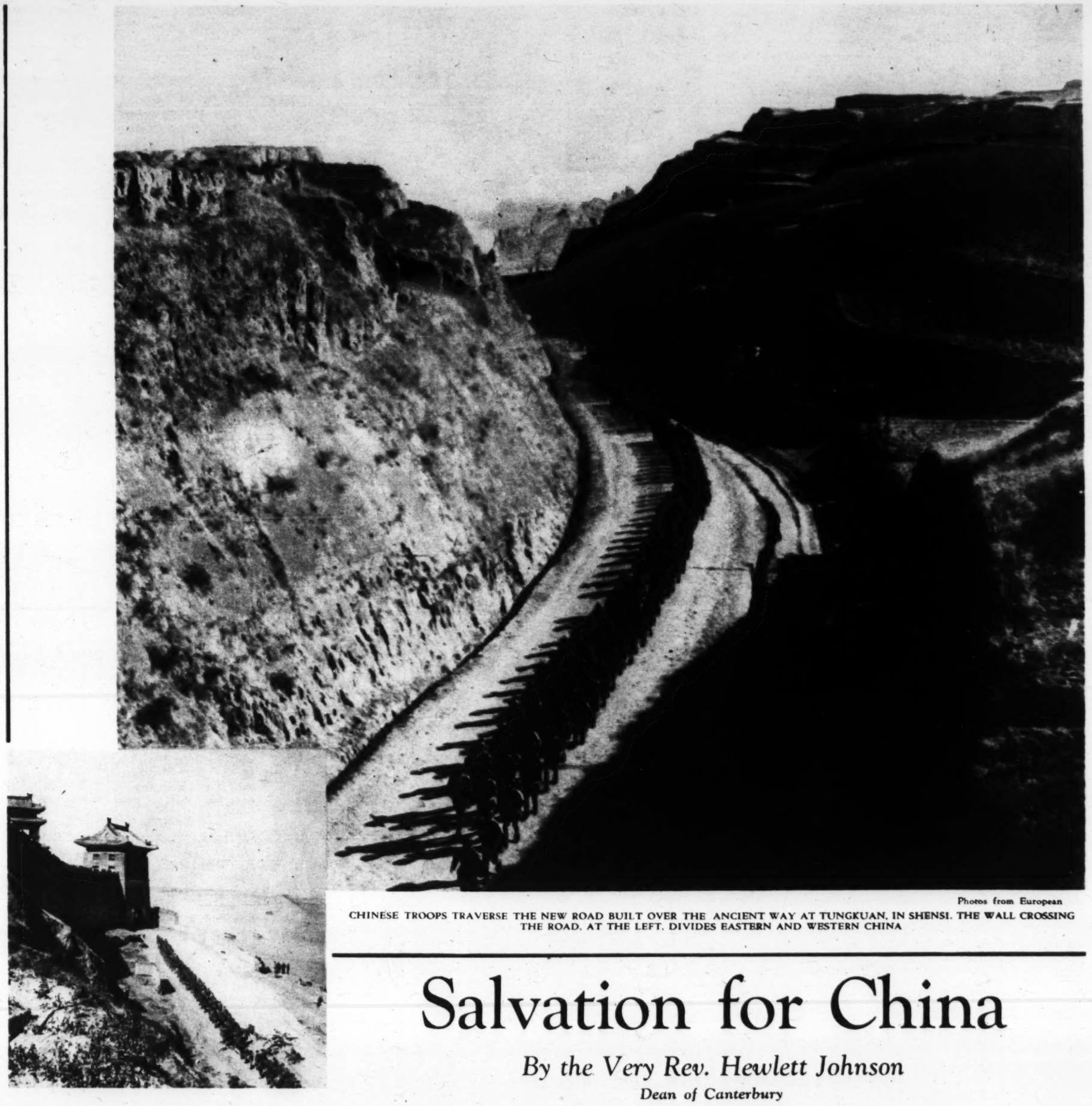


Photos from European

CHINESE TROOPS TRAVERSE THE NEW ROAD BUILT OVER THE ANCIENT WAY AT TUNGKUAN, IN SHENSI. THE WALL CROSSING THE ROAD, AT THE LEFT, DIVIDES EASTERN AND WESTERN CHINA

Salvation for China

By the Very Rev. Hewlett Johnson

Dean of Canterbury

CHINA'S SALVATION depends primarily upon two things: the will of its people, and access to war material. Never, on the one hand, has that will been more united. Never, on the other hand, has access to the western industrial resources been more seriously threatened. Japan closes the sea routes.

Happily, however, China possesses two inland roads to the West, both new. One, running southward from southern central China to the Burmese border, links it by British railways with a British port. The other, running westward from northern central China, reaches a Russian railhead at Alma-Ata. These are its life lines of safety.

* * *

The southern road runs from Yunnan-fu, capital of China's southernmost province, through Hsiakwan, Yungchang, Lungling, Mangshih to Lashio, where it meets the Burmese railway. From Chinese Hsiakwan to the frontier, a distance of 343 miles, the road runs along semi-precipitous mountains. Plans for its construction bristled with engineering problems.

The western road is perhaps the more significant. For that way Russia lies. The origin of this road in its primitive form is lost in antiquity. Seven years ago it resembled a farmer's track across a field. Today it is a contoured road of easy gradients, admirable for automobiles and rickshas.

Its modernized construction began at Tungkwan, a city on the southern bend of the Yellow River, 700 miles as the crow flies from the sea, where massive walls straddle across the ancient road, severing China geographically east from west; and where the railway at that time reached its western terminus.

* * *

Eastward, and toward the sea, lie the plains up which Japan is forcing its way. Westward, the track runs on through Shensi and then Kansu, that 700 miles of tongue-shaped, high plateau which pierces into Central Asia, between Tibet on the south and Inner Mongolia on the north, and ends at the borders of Sinkiang.

Twice have I traveled the Chinese section of this road with Maj. Oliver J. Todd, the engineer entrusted, under the Famine Relief Fund, with its initial construction. For China owes its western life line in the first place to philanthropy, and that mainly American philanthropy.

During the drought and subsequent famine of 1928-30, about 2,000,000 persons perished in Kansu. Wheat was available elsewhere in China, but failed to reach Kansu through lack of roads. Findlay Andrews, the British missionary, built a section of the road in his own area, as precaution against a similar disaster, and sought the help of the China International Famine Relief Commission for the rest. It sent Major Todd, who had already completed some scattered sections here and there of the needed 700 miles of road when I met him.

Major Todd, after a preliminary journey through Inner Mongolia, took me with him through Shansi, Shensi, and Kansu to Tibet, studying poverty, famine, bandits, and communications, a rough and hazardous journey in a Dodge truck laden with ropes, picks, spades, and poles. A wild ride lay before any car in western China six years ago. Tolerable roads radiating about the towns were adequate for local use: tracks connecting them traversed deserts, ravines, and river

beds, or ran in ruinous gradients, up mountains 6,000 or 8,000 feet in height.

Starting at Tungkwan, 90 miles of the new road led us along the rich and fertile plain which stretches to the walls of Sian. On our left rose Hwa Shan, the mountain range which separates China north and south, and drops here abruptly to the plain from a summit of 6,000 feet. Trees fringe the crests. Clear streams course down the rocky sides. Slender poplars throw off showers of emerald leaves from silver stems, and, in alternating strips beneath them, grain and poppies flourish side by side, as riotous as tulips in the Netherlands.

The surface of the roads here and elsewhere was mud, which in this dry climate provides excellent going if well drained and tamped and protected from the sharp wheels of native carts.

At times the old track ran beside the new, and once we passed a loaded cart drawn by two struggling mules through the ancient ruts. On the new road by our side a coolie with a rubber-tired ricksha drew a load of similar weight. A vivid contrast, and one which explains many of China's problems: poverty, bandits, opium, lawlessness are connected intimately with lack of communications. Here the new road had displaced two mules and saved the fodder they ate. Rail and automobile can effect indefinite further economies. China, comparable in size to the United States, possesses 11,000 miles of road to the States' 1,300,000 miles. None can exaggerate the significance of new highways in that industrious but largely roadless land.

* * *

Sian is a lovely city, more than once the capital of China, reaching its zenith in the Tang Dynasty, and its latest notoriety in the imprisonment of Chiang Kai-shek. Sian, in all likelihood, saw the early decision to resist Japanese aggression.

Nobly placed, Sian is a city of cleanly streets and orderly life. Its 10 miles of gigantic walls guard many treasures; among them the famous life-size Tang horses, and a forest of 1,000 tablets on which, in beautiful script and pictorial carving, are enshrined the history of 2,000 years, the Christian Nestorian tablet, dated A. D. 781, standing among them. Rivers of clear water flow outside the walls, spanned by Tang bridges with marble balustrade the color of old ivory.

Outside Sian the new road passes the burial place of the King of Chin, the Emperor who built the Great Wall and constructed a vast irrigation scheme against the drought of 240 B. C., tapping the King River, a few miles west of Sian. Time has destroyed the earlier work, but Major Todd, at a cost of £50,000 (Shensi providing one half and American philanthropy the rest), has cast a dam across the river, pierced a tunnel through the mountain, and by means of a three-mile reservoir now irrigates 70,000 acres as insurance against drought. Coolies by the thousand were at work when we made our inspection.

Westward the road leads on from Sian to Lanchow, winding up China's central plateau, a land traversed by deep valleys and peopled by a sturdy, handsome peasantry, where the men grow the queue and shave the hair back from their foreheads, 60 per cent of them living in houses dug out in the loess hillside.

Midway to Lanchow lies the Luipan Shan Mountain, surmounted by a pass 10,000 feet above sea level, an age-long and dreaded obstacle on the road to Central China. We reached the summit with the aid of an ox and two mules. Clouds swept around us, and once a train of 60 camels lurched out through the mist and passed us in single file.

From the old track we could see the noble curves of Major Todd's new road, nearly completed now, and as finely contoured as any which surmount the Alps or the Rockies, nowhere exceeding a gradient of 7 per cent—a top gear road. For that 10 miles of road construction, four up, six down, the cost was £6,000, divided between Shensi and American philanthropy.

The road has cost lives as well as cash. Bandit bullets bespattered the huts of the engineers, some of whom were recently wounded. Our own escape was a narrow one.

* * *

Descending to a valley from the Luipan Pass, we had mounted again a high ridge, there to enter upon the world's oddest motor road, beautifully constructed and absolutely deserted as it switchbacked along for 60 miles at a height of 5,000 or 6,000 feet. Built by General Feng, the so-called Christian General, it needed only graded connections at either end to contribute a handsome installment toward the 700 needed miles.

As we arrived in Lanchow an airplane descended and we took the pilot, a German, to the city. Lanchow, the capital of Kansu and the largest town on the road to Central Asia, has some 500,000 inhabitants.

The upper waters of the Yellow River run past Lanchow, and from the iron bridge which spans it we watched the skin rafts loaded for their long journey to the sea.

Many a long year will pass before I forget the next 30 miles of road. On our return journey, after an exhausting day of traversing a river and a mountain range, we ran out of petrol in a desert place 30 miles to the westward of the city. Major Todd and I walked that 30 miles through the night to Lanchow for fresh supplies, with nothing to eat or drink.

Telling that tale later, at a New York luncheon, a distinguished gentleman advanced to me, notebook in hand, and said, "Mr. Dean, what, pray, was the name of the spot where you could get no gas?" His oil company would rectify that small omission at once in its otherwise world-wide service.

At Pingfan, the track divides, westward to Sining and Tibet, and northward toward Urumchi and Alma Ata. This northwest road passes through Liangchow, whose streets resemble Portland pebble beach, and on to the well-to-do, beautifully placed, and well-watered city of Kanchow, of which Marco Polo, sometime its governor, said, on account of its numerous temples, that it "held more gods than men."

* * *

After Lanchow and across the narrow strip of land which divides the snow-clad Richthofen Mountains of the south from the Mongolian hills of the north, the track leads on to the modern city of Suchow, rebuilt in 1862, after the Moslem rebellion had destroyed the earlier city. From Suchow to Yumen, and from Yumen to Ansi and then on over the Kansu border, the road runs through the deserts and oases of Singkiang to Urumchi and to Russia.

Everywhere now, through a course of nearly 2,000 miles, the new road replaces the old track, and along it a double traffic flows, one eastward, the other westward; it is hard to decide which is the more important.

For the moment, perhaps, the eastward flow, with its supplies of Russian war and industrial material, looms the larger. For the future, maybe, the westward flow of Chinese merchants, industrialists, and students, fleeing from the bombs and guns of Japan, and carrying with them, among the medieval millions of China, the technique and learning and natural science and ideals; the ideologies, Christian, Democratic, Socialistic, or Communistic of the coastal Chinese towns, will leave the bigger mark.

Japan has forced upon China a united front which is wholly new. Japan has compelled China to assimilate modern modes of war. Japan has filled China with an understanding of the meaning of imperialist aggression, and burned into its soul a hatred of it. Japan has flung China into Russia's arms. Japan has forced China to discover its soul and its strength.

Pix, Harrison Forman-Pix

POWER IN OLD CHINA: Coolies, Like Those at the Top, Do the Work of Animals and Machines. They Are Providing Power for a Primitive Pile Driver at the Left. Three Huge Water Wheels at Lanchow, Shown Directly Above, Lift the Water From the Yellow River Across the City Walls

Photos from European, Wide World, Harrison Forman-Pix

IN AND AROUND SIAN, ANCIENT CAPITAL OF CHINA

A Modern Guest House in This Orderly City Is Directly Above. Ten Miles of Walls, as Thick as That Shown in the Archway at the Right, Surround the Town. A Bus Station in a Village Near Sian Is Above That, While at the Left Major Todd, American Engineer and Relief Administrator in China, Points on the Map to Lanchow, Destination of the Journey Described in the Accompanying Article

Get Yourself a Racket

And Join the Millions Who Are Darting Over the Courts in the Summer Sunshine Learning the Lessons of Good Sportsmanship as Well as of Good Tennis

By Helen Hulett Searl

ON A SATURDAY AFTERNOON last September I was one of the 13,000 fans who sat wedged into the stadium of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, Long Island, intent on seeing the final singles matches of the national tennis championships.

Behind me sat a boy and girl. From the minute the umpire called, "Final match for the women's singles title of the United States between Señorita, Anita Lizana of Chile and Miss Jadwiga Jedrzjowska of Poland, best two out of three sets," to the last ball in the men's final between Don Budge and Baron von Cramm, the boy and girl behind me kept up a low-voiced fire of comment on the play. Intelligent comment it was, too, that of the fellow who plays the game and wants to get pointers from the way the experts play.

"Oh, boy, see that Spanish girl's sweet drop shot!"

"That's hard to do, I've been practicing it."

"Masks her shots well, doesn't she. Had Jaja off on the wrong foot that time."

"That's a cute dress she has on. Guess I'll play in dresses instead of shorts."

"Girls look lots cuter in skirts."

"Hasn't Budge got a grand backhand! They say it just comes natural to him."

"They say that, but the boy's a worker. You got to practice to have a game like his." So it went.

* * *

They were typical, this boy and girl, of the thousands of happy, sun-tanned youngsters who play tennis these days. Tennis is probably the most popular individual sport in the United States. By that, I mean it is enjoyed personally and actively by the greatest number of persons.

A decade ago a survey was made of 81 cities taken at random throughout the length and breadth of the United States to find out how many had tennis courts in their public parks and what additional facilities they offered persons wishing to learn to play the game. It was found that there were 1,638 parks in these cities and that they aggregated 559 tennis courts. Twenty-eight provided instruction, 61 furnished nets and balls. Dallas, Texas, Des Moines, Iowa, and San Francisco, Calif., furnished nets, balls, and rackets, and San Francisco provided all-year-round free instruction.

In Chicago, Los Angeles, and New York, instruction was limited to certain courts at certain times. Court fees ranged from $1 in New York to 10 cents in some of the smaller cities, and 1,630,585 persons were using facilities of pay courts.

Last year it was estimated that more than 10,000,000 men, women, and children played tennis on the 16,000 public park courts in hundreds of cities in the United States. The great recreation and playground movement has been in part responsible for the great increase of tennis interest in the last 10 years. Armies of unemployed men have been given work improving the public parks. Playgrounds and facilities for various games and sports have been part of the program, and first-class tennis courts have sprung up like mushrooms. A goal of 40,000 courts, one to every 3,000 of population, is the ambition of the Public Parks Tennis Association.

Skilled men and women having been made available as instructors, the standard of public parks tennis has reached a height where the public parks champion of today may well be a national champion of tomorrow. Don Budge and Alice Marble are both products of the splendid parks tennis system of San Francisco.

Many parks hold their own tournaments among the players who use the courts. The winners play in a city tournament. The winners of the city tournament represent the city in the National Public Parks Championships sponsored by the United States Lawn Tennis Association. In order to enter this tournament you must have won a city tournament in a city where you have lived for a year.

There were 57 entries in the men's singles of the National Public Parks championships held in Pittsburgh last summer. Twenty-eight in the women's singles, 22 in the men's doubles, and 10 in the women's doubles. All parts of the country were represented. One team came from Hawaii. All the titles were won by Californians. The 1938 tournament will be held in Los Angeles around the middle of August, and already in all the cities boys and girls are tuning up their rackets for the city tournaments, which will decide who will compete.

* * *

How did it start, this game which has taken such a hold on the country? Lawn tennis was indirectly introduced into the United States from England in 1874 or 1875, as nearly as I have been able to discover. A Miss Outerbridge, whose brother was a member of the old Staten Island Cricket Club, New York City, brought home one of the first sets from a visit to some English friends in Bermuda. She was given permission to put up the net on an unused part of the cricket grounds. Soon the cricket players were straying over to the tennis court to have a game with the girls. It was fun. After a while there were enough people playing so that a sort of national men's tournament was attempted.

A group of young people meantime had been experimenting with the new game at Nahant, Mass. Some more were playing in and around Philadelphia. There was quite an entry for the tournament, but scarcely any two players had the same kind of balls or "bats," as they called the rackets, no two could agree on the rules of the game. Some players got sulky and refused to play. But, on the whole, the tournament was a success.

About this time John Wanamaker brought home a lawn tennis set from England for his children to amuse themselves with on their farm at Jenkintown, Pennsylvania. A little neighbor girl named Ellen Hansell came over to play and spent a long, happy summer day on the tennis court. The next day Ellen put up a homemade tennis net in her own yard. She was to become the first woman tennis champion of the United States, forerunner to Helen Wills Moody and the rest.

I talked once with Ellen Hansell, then Mrs. Taylor Allderdice of Pittsburgh, about her tennis career. She had just defeated her young granddaughter in a club tournament, which she said would be her last public competition. But she intended to go on playing tennis.

That is one reason for the popularity of tennis. A child of 10 can be taught the foundations of the game, how to hold the racket properly, keep his eye on the ball, and to realize that tennis is a sidewise game. Rather elderly men and women can enjoy playing tennis. You have only to go to the Veterans' Championships to realize that a wicked racket indeed can be wielded by a man of 60 or thereabouts. Some of these are the same men who won the national titles in the early 1900's.

Dorothy Bundy, who is a member of the American Wightman Cup team playing in England this year, told me recently about her mother, the first American girl ever to win the Wimbledon championship. She won it first in

(Continued on page 12)

TENNIS STARS OF TODAY

Contestants in the Davis Cup Doubles Match Last Year at the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, L. I., Are Shown at the Top of the Page Before They Went Onto the Courts. They Are, Left to Right, Gene Mako and Donald Budge, of the United States, and Jack Crawford and Vivian McGrath, of Australia. Helen Wills Moody, Who Recently Triumphed at Wimbledon in a Come-Back Appearance, Displays a Strong Forehand, Directly Below. At the Right Are Sarah Palfrey Fabyan and Alice Marble, U. S. Doubles Champions in 1937

Wide World Photos

DONALD BUDGE DEMONSTRATES HIS BACKHAND

Outstanding Star of the U. S. Davis Cup Team

AND TENNIS STARS OF TOMORROW

A Free Tennis Class, Under the Direction of John Beeson, Gets Down to Fundamentals in Griffith Park, Los Angeles

H. R. H. PRINCESS FAWZIA

H. I. H. PRINCE SHAHPUR MOHAMMED RIZA PAHLEVI

Insuring Iran's Dynasty

Riza Shah Has Had His Son Schooled in Democratic Switzerland, With an Eye to a National Future Which Few Others Now Envision

By Demaree Bess

THE ENGAGEMENT has been announced of Shahpur Mohammed Riza Pahlevi, Crown Prince of Iran, to the Princess Fawzia, sister of King Farouk of Egypt. When I read the announcement, I was carried back, in memory, to the autumn of 1935, and to a delightful and instructive evening which I spent in the home of a German resident of Isfahan, ancient capital of the country long known as Persia, which has now become Iran.

My host had lived for more than 30 years as a wise and sympathetic observer in Iran, being one of that considerable company of Germans who have spared no efforts to break down those barriers which separate Occident from Orient—differences in language, race, and culture. He had so thoroughly absorbed the history and traditions and language of his foster home that he sometimes spoke of Iran as "my country."

Our conversation turned to the future of Iran, as a consequence of its modernization under the severe leadership of Riza Khan Pahlevi, the cavalry captain who made himself Shah of this ancient empire, and thus established a new dynasty. Having just come from Soviet Russia, I had been especially interested to observe that Riza Shah scorned the trappings of "new-style" dictators. He had created no "monolithic" political party and made no pretenses of "consulting the masses." He had simply overthrown one effete dynasty and replaced it with his vigorous self, just as several founders of new Persian dynasties had done before him.

* * *

I asked my host: "But is there any permanence in this arrangement? Riza Shah has been remaking Iran now for a decade, and certainly appears to be a logical successor to those 'strong men' who have created so much of Persia's history. But Iran, after all, is part of the modern world, and Riza Shah, so far as methods of government are concerned, appears to be an anachronism. After his passing, what will happen to Iran?"

With a twinkle in his eye, my host replied: "Perhaps I have soaked myself so thoroughly in Near Eastern philosophy that I, too, am an anachronism. In the Near East, the nineteenth-century European notion that measures are more important than men has never been accepted. Sardonic Near Eastern philosophers, looking at Europe today, may well ask: 'What happens to your measures when strong men appear?' Certainly the vast majority of Iranians have never been caught up in enthusiasms for such political conceptions as democracy or parliamentarism or socialism. They and their ancestors have consented to rule by men rather than ideas.

"So if you should ask most of my Iranian friends what will happen to their country after Riza Shah's passing, I believe they would reply that the future of Iran depends largely upon the character of Riza Shah's eldest son, the Crown Prince."

* * *

My German host's prediction was confirmed in my subsequent conversations with Iranian statesmen and educators, businessmen, and students. They all assumed that Riza Shah's dynasty would not disappear with the man who had established it, and had been particularly impressed by the Shah's careful attention to the training of his son.

I was informed that the Shah had asked several professors for summarized descriptions of the educational systems of various countries, and had ordered the preparation of brief outlines listing the relative advantages of preparatory schools which had been recommended to him. After he had gone through this material with characteristic thoroughness, he decided, to the considerable astonishment of most of his advisers, to send his son to school in Switzerland.

This decision appeared, at first glance, to be completely out of character. The Shah had gained power in the first place by force, and had held it by force. He had seemed to be utterly contemptuous of parliamentary government and democratic principles. Certainly he had never allowed the feeble Iranian parliament to stand in the way of any scheme which he had decided to impose. Yet he proposed to educate his heir apparent in one of the most democratic countries in Europe, a country whose traditions for centuries had repudiated the very form of rule for which this young man appeared to be destined.

* * *

Some of those closest to the Shah decided that he must somehow have been deceived, and attempted tactfully to explain to him the Swiss form of government. They soon learned that he knew all about Switzerland, and had deliberately selected it as the place for his son's education. The Shah rules with a high hand, and seldom bothers to explain any of his decisions, even to those highest in his service. Apparently he has never explained this decision.

One Iranian professor, who tried to figure out for himself the Shah's motives in sending his son to school in Switzerland, decided that the Shah must have a more "modern mind" than he had suspected. This professor said to me: "After all, the Shah has carried out a one-man revolution in Iran. He has turned upside-down and inside-out our previous systems of government, finance, education, agriculture, and industry. He has initiated, and in some cases already completed such fundamental reforms as the unveiling of women, the subordination of the Moslem church to the modernized state, and the Latinization of the Persian alphabet. Such changes, accomplished in a decade, amount to nothing less than a social revolution."

* * *

This professor, developing his theory, concluded that the Shah was looking farther into the future than his advisers, and foresaw that Iran would be ready, when his son came to power, for a different sort of ruler; a ruler who was at least familiar with democratic principles and with the atmosphere of political freedom.

Whether this conclusion is correct or not, the Shah has never revealed any dissatisfaction with his son's Swiss education. The Crown Prince, who is now 19, has successfully passed through a school in Switzerland which has graduated many other young men of high position. The Crown Prince has mingled, in this school, on terms of intimacy with boys from 21 different countries, including the United States and England. The school follows the time-tried English system, seeking by severe discipline and vigorous physical exercise to develop self-reliance. Such results would appeal to the Shah.

And now, with the Crown Prince's betrothal to Princess Fawzia of Egypt, Riza Shah has advanced another step in his careful preparation for the perpetuation of his dynasty. This engagement probably delights him. It unites two Mohammedan and Near Eastern countries, and two royal families which are simultaneously despotic and modern. The Princess, like her fiancé, has been educated in Switzerland, and shares with him a zest for tennis, swimming, and skiing. Perhaps she has also imbibed in Switzerland some admiration for political freedom.

* * *

Riza Shah has prepared for this young couple not only the throne of an ancient country, but a dynastic fortune which has assumed within his lifetime almost fabulous proportions. Iran's wealth is concentrated in its northern provinces, and particularly in the Shah's native province of Mazanderan, on the shores of the Caspian Sea. The Shah gained control of most of the natural resources of this province, developed them on a gigantic scale, and connected the province, isolated by a mountain range, with the rest of Iran by costly railways and highways.

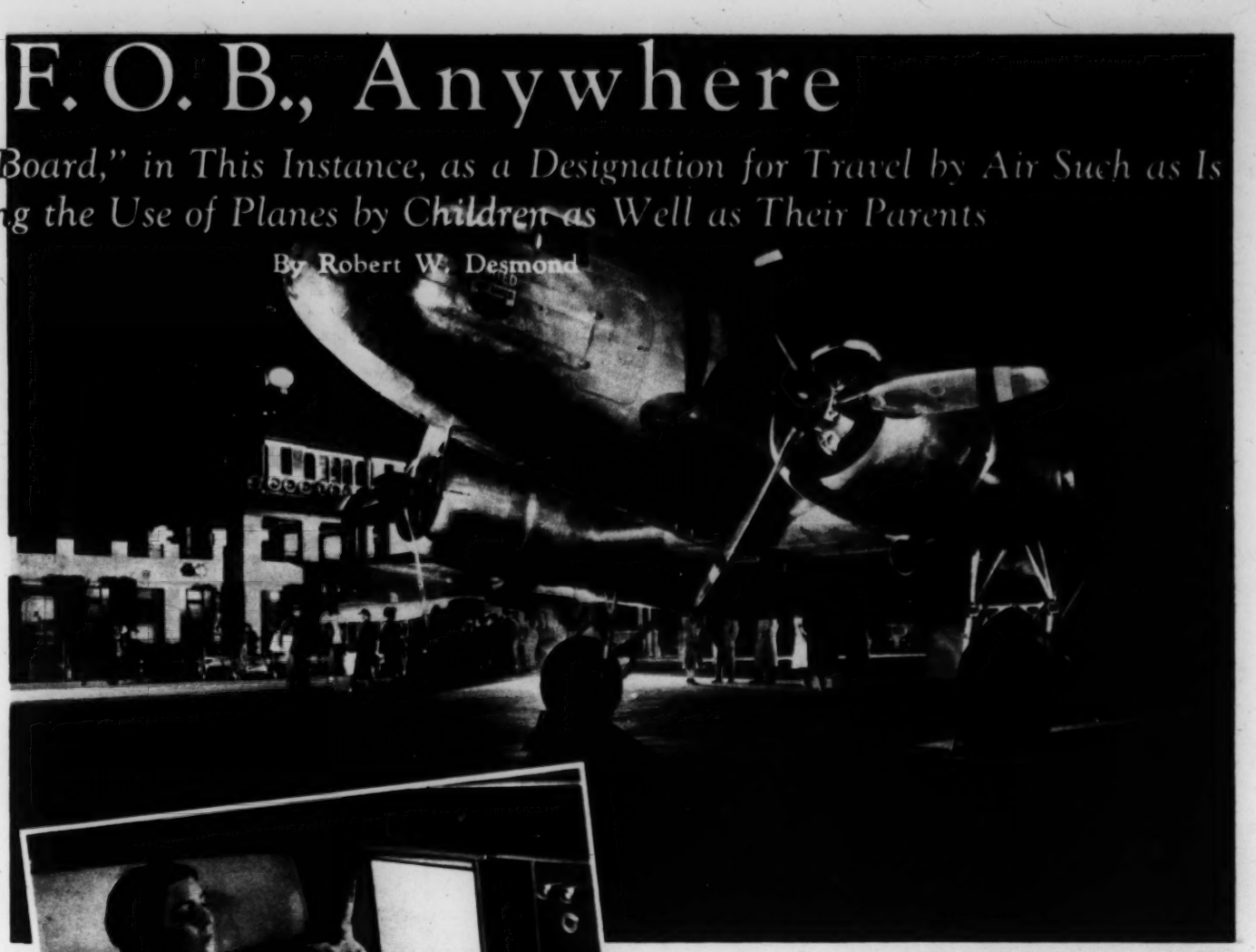
The Shah's fortune is not invested in jewels and other baubles, like that of his predecessors, but in factories, mines, hotels, and oil wells, all shrewdly placed so as to ensure that the dynasty shall have an economic as well as a political and personal grip upon Iran.

THRONE ROOM OF THE GHULISTAN PALACE AT TEHERAN

F. O. B., Anywhere

Meaning "Family on Board," in This Instance, as a Designation for Travel by Air Such as Is Increasing the Use of Planes by Children as Well as Their Parents

By Robert W. Desmond



A SMALL BOY occupied one of the seats in a big silver airliner which took off, westbound, from the Cleveland airport on a recent evening. Hair brushed and face shining, he was dressed in crisp shorts and a fresh, striped pullover. He was traveling alone.

"How far are you going?" the friendly stewardess asked him.

"I'm going to Seattle to visit my grandmother," he said, "and she is going to take me out to a ranch. Won't that be great?"

"I should say!" the stewardess agreed. "Have you your night things with you, or are they in your suitcase?" It was an overnight trip.

"Oh," the little boy explained, "I haven't any baggage. They sent some clothes on ahead for me by train. Besides, I never wear pajamas."

Then he turned to more important things, such as watching dusk overtake the earth as the plane flew toward Chicago, whence it would proceed at three miles a minute, during the night, to Salt Lake City. There he would change to a Seattle-bound plane, which would deliver him into his grandmother's arms the following noon.

* * *

This was a small incident in the traffic of the United Air Lines. Other air lines have similar experiences, for the number of children traveling by air, with or without adult companions, has mounted surprisingly within the last five years. And children are natural fliers. Born into an age of planes, they have none of the hesitancy sometimes encountered among their elders when it comes to air travel. Airplanes have been as common to them as automobiles were to their fathers and mothers.

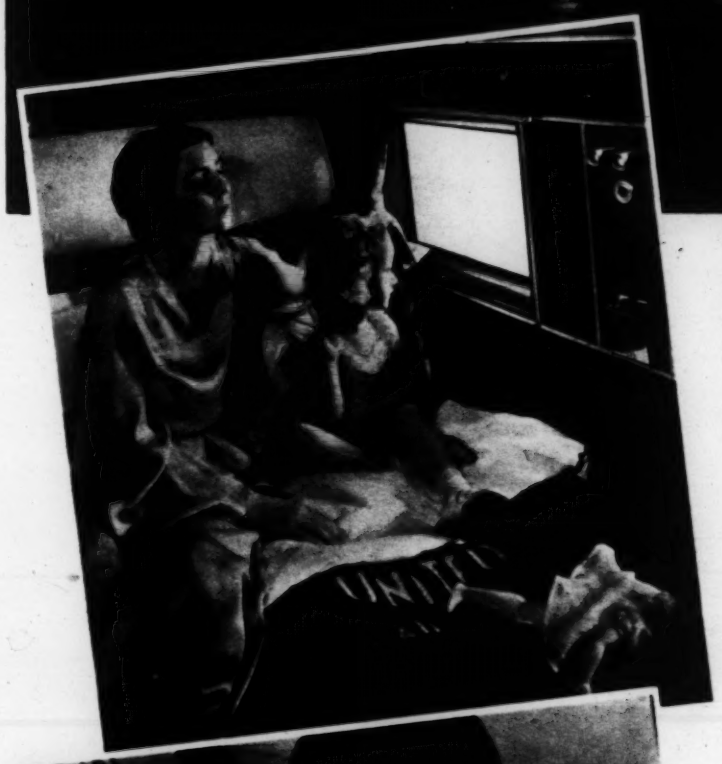
One result is that entire families fly nowadays, and mothers obliged to travel with small children, particularly over long distances, sometimes turn to planes because of the simplicity and speed involved. Time was when a journey by all members of the family called for considerable preparation. Not only packing of clothes and other essentials for use after arrival, but the packing of articles for use during the trip. It wasn't nearly so difficult as the covered wagon days, of course, but it wasn't always easy, either.

Those difficulties are vanishing, however, thanks in part to the airplane. Father, mother, and the children now can, and frequently do, go aboard a big airliner and in a few hours they have arrived. There is no dirt, no summer heat, no winter chill, and discomfort of any sort is rare. If it is an overnight journey—well, then there are beds as fine as anyone could wish, and the hum of the motors lulls one to sleep, bed or no bed.

* * *

So anyone who still cherishes the belief that commercial air transport is utilized entirely, or even chiefly, by businessmen in a hurry, now must recognize that the picture has changed. Pleasure and vacation travel is one important factor, and family travel is another. That is demonstrated by the attitude of the publicity men for the airlines. They overlook few opportunities to gain favorable notice for sky travel. In 1929 they had a standing order that whenever a child under 6 years of age was to go by plane, the publicity department was to be notified so that photographs might be made and the fact otherwise publicized. But by 1931 so many young children were traveling by air that the newsworthy age was reduced to 2 years; only when a child younger than that took to the air did the publicity men turn any handsprings. But now no special publicity is given to children going by air unless they are under 2 weeks old or unless their name happens to be Shirley Temple. As a matter of fact, children as young as 2 days have gone by air, and many under a year old.

Medical law used to say that air travel was injurious to children because of the changing pressures in their ears as the planes ascended and descended. But that theory has been disproved and discounted. For reasons of general passenger comfort, planes never go up or down at a rate exceeding 300 feet a minute for sleeper planes, when passengers are recumbent, or 400 feet a minute in other planes, where they are sitting up. That does not bother children. Very small babies are given water to sip when a plane is about to descend, and swallowing it frees them of any possible discomfort.



NIGHT FLIGHT: Sleeper Planes Now Winging Across the North American Continent in a Few Hours Offer Comfort as Well as Speed

Photos by Wide World, and courtesy United Air Lines

YESTERDAY: PACIFIC; TODAY: ATLANTIC

Mrs. T. A. Hiam and Her Five Children, With a Governess (Who Is Not in the Picture) Recently Flew Overnight From Vancouver, B. C., to Boston, Mass., to Spend the Summer With Mrs. Hiam's Mother on Cape Cod. They Are Shown Below on Arrival at Newark, Near the End of the Journey

In fact, children seem to enjoy air travel almost more than their elders. Perhaps that is partly because the stewardesses, all of whom must be registered nurses, are extra nice to them. Some years ago a little boy of 7 or 8, whose father is connected with the Standard Oil Company, and is stationed in Cayenne, French Guiana, made a four-day plane trip from that South American port to his grandmother's home in Spokane, Washington. He was happy and interested all the way, and the stewardesses saw that he was well cared for. Stewardesses admit that they love to have youngsters aboard, and the lines rarely carry children under 6 years of age, unaccompanied, because they win so much attention that other passengers may feel neglected. One little girl was observed by this writer traveling with her father from Tucson to Phoenix, Ariz., some years ago. The stewardess plied her so generously with games and picture books that the poor child scarcely had a chance to look out of the window before the plane had arrived.

* * *

There is plenty of drama involved in the transportation of children and their parents by air, although it is all done so smoothly and efficiently that little is heard of it. One of the largest family movements on record in the United Air Lines file is that of a father, mother, four children, and a maid—seven persons—transported from Chicago to San Diego, where the father had suddenly been transferred by his company. The children ranged in ages from 2 to 10 years.

A second mass movement of equal size brought a mother, five children, and a governess from Vancouver, B. C., to Boston, Mass., by United Air Lines and American Airlines, late in June. The children ranged from 2 to 12 years of age. Mrs. T. A. Hiam brought her family east to spend the summer at the home of her mother, Mrs. E. S. Webster, at Woods Hole, Mass., on Cape Cod.

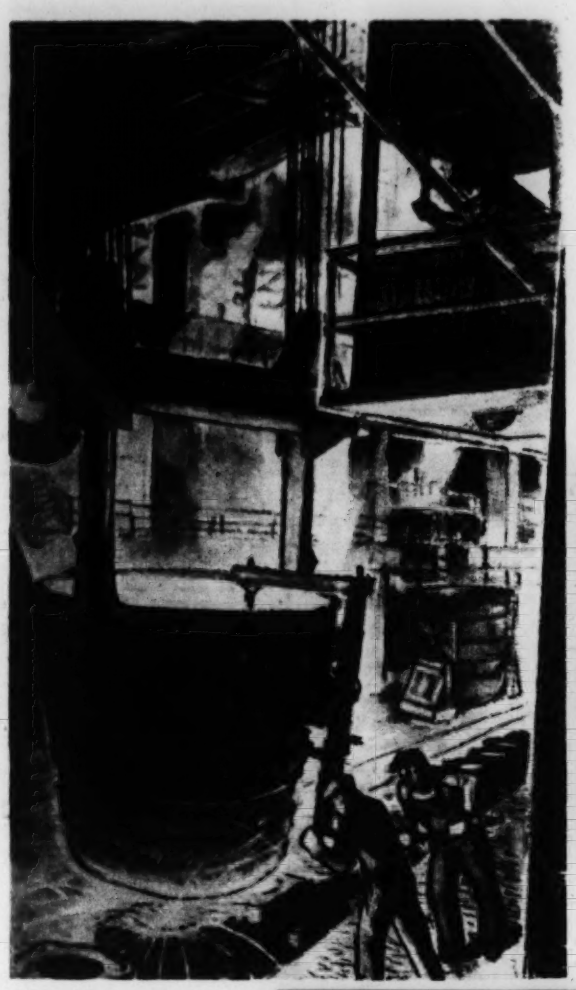
"My husband and I decided that if we were to bring all the children at the same time, that we should fly," Mrs. Hiam said on arrival in Boston. "The children slept fine during the night trip and seemed to be quieter than usual. I believe they took their air-sleeping more seriously! All of us enjoyed the flight immensely, and we may soon

(Continued on Page 14)

Labor Ignores the Sea

Fraternal Delegates Representing Workers of the United States, Great Britain, and Canada Will be Exchanged This Autumn for the 44th Time at the Various Conventions of Their Organizations

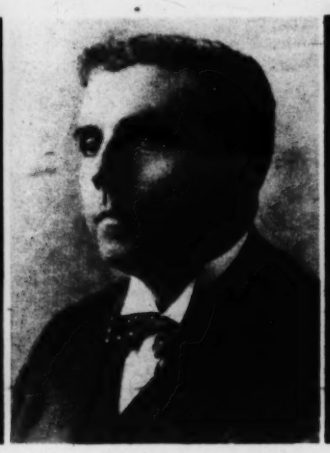
By Frederick W. Carr



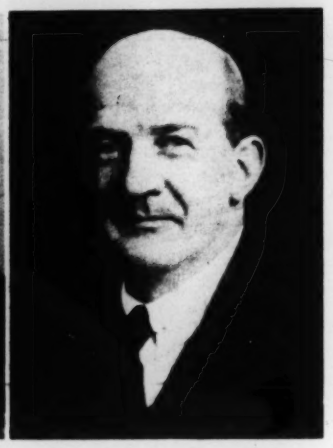
INDUSTRY AND LABOR: Preliminary Sketch for a Mural, Panel by Glenn Shaw

Sketch by courtesy of U. S. Treasury Department. Photo of Mr. Edwards by Elliott & Fry; that of Mr. Morrin by Underwood & Underwood

Daniel J. Tobin, of Indianapolis, President, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, and Helpers



John W. Stephenson, General Secretary, Plumbers, Glaziers, and Domestic Engineers' Union, Great Britain



Ebby Edwards, General Secretary, Mineworkers' Federation of Great Britain, Delegate to Canadian Trades and Labor Congress

Joseph Jones, President, Mineworkers' Federation of Great Britain

P. J. Morrin, St. Louis, General President of the International Association of Bridge, Structural, and Ornamental Iron Workers

Joseph J. Kehoe, Chicago Division, Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway, and Motorcoach Employees of America

Robert Hewitt, Winnipeg, General Vice-President of Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America

GOOD WILL BETWEEN the United States, Great Britain, and Canada is encouraged in a way little perceived by the annual exchange of fraternal delegates between the labor movements of these English-speaking countries.

The interchange has become a custom, now nearly half a century old. When the national labor conventions of this autumn are held, they will record the forty-fourth year that British labor and American labor have sent their representatives across the ocean to each other.

Better understanding has naturally followed, not simply as to trade union affairs, but among the influential share of each people made up of its organized labor.

"We have maintained a fraternal relationship beautiful in its simplicity and immeasurable in its results," President William Green observed in the American Federation of Labor convention of two years ago. "It has developed a feeling of sympathy and good will among the working people of Great Britain, Canada, and the United States."

Presence of the fraternal visitors from other lands does in fact provide one of the happiest features of the annual meetings of the American Federation of Labor, the British Trades Union Congress, and the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Fellowship of the English-speaking labor organizations is spontaneous. A singular unity has grown up between them.

Beginning in the common tongue and democratic tradition, the kinship of the labor of Britain, Canada, and America is enhanced by the American labor movement looking to the British as its parent, the trade unionism of today having originated in England.

* * *

More so in earlier days than now, British labor organization furnished a school for American practice, supplying it besides with many a teacher.

To Samuel Gompers, born in London, the American labor movement owes much of its early building. Mr. Gompers served as president of the American Federation of Labor for 37 years. He was one of the first pair of official delegates from the American Federation of Labor to the British Trades Union Congress, at Cardiff in 1895.

The custom began the preceding year, when an American labor leader, H. Lloyd, visiting the British Trades Union Congress, suggested the exchange of delegates. The idea of friendly relationship appealed instantly to the British convention, it approved immediately, and sent over its first delegates to the American convention meeting later the same year.

* * *

The initial emissaries from British labor were John Burns of the engineers, then a member of Parliament and later the first Labor Cabinet minister, and David Holmes of the weavers.

At the American convention, which they attended, the A. F. of L. authorized its first set of delegates, Mr. Gompers and P. J. McGuire, who came over to England for the next gathering of the T. U. C.

Innumerable American trade unionists other than Mr. Gompers either learned their labor organization in the British Isles or had it from parents born there. For many years British unions maintained overseas branches, such as engineers, woodworkers, etc., particularly in Canada, but also in the United States.

An unusual tie between the organized labor of Canada and America has also been built up through many a common labor organization. Usually the national labor union starting in the United States has not confined itself there, but has extended to Canada.

By far the majority of the trade unions of the United States and Canada have become international. Their membership is joint. In these unions the Canadian member is on the same basis as the American, though, because of the American end being larger, the headquarters generally continues in the United States.

Parallels of this common organization are rare in other fields.

Finally, the similarity of labor's problems in each of the English-speaking countries, the common character of labor organization and methods, and the probability that any essential gain won on one side of the water will be eventually achieved on the other—these and other practical factors all help to bring the labor of the three kindred countries together.

The first of the trio of conventions exchanging delegates comes in England, the British Trades Union Congress meeting this year at Blackpool, Sept. 5-10. Next arrives the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, opening Sept. 12 for a week at Niagara Falls, Ontario. Then follows the American Federation of Labor, convening at Houston, Texas, Oct. 3, for two weeks.

In each conclave, presentation of the fraternal delegates is made at the opening session. Some time during the meeting each delivers his message from the labor movement of his land. Toward the close they are all given official mementos.

The A. F. of L. bestows gold watches with chains, plus wrist watches upon the wives of the fraternal delegates. The British usually give watches, gold badges of the Congress to some, and an appropriate article of jewelry to wives.

Seating plans differ a bit. At the American conventions the delegates from Britain and Canada are located on the platform at a separate table of their own on a line with the left of the presiding officer. Beside their table is placed a large British flag.

At the British Trades Union Congress the members of the General Council and the President are seated at a long table. Distinguished visitors, fraternal delegates, and others occupy seats behind the General Council.

A ceremonial dinner usually takes place, at which the General Council entertains the fraternal delegates.

This year's delegates include a number of notables in the labor world. Possibly this is the first time that pictures and brief biographies of the exchanges of a year between Great Britain, Canada, and the United States have been printed together.

From Great Britain to the United States:

Joseph Jones is president of the Mineworkers' Federation of Great Britain, one of the most important of the British labor organizations. He represents the miners on the General Council of the British Trades Union Congress, to which he was elected in 1934. He is a member of the Coal Reorganization Commission. He has acted as technical adviser to the International Labor Conference at Geneva. In 1936, he was appointed Mayor of Barnsley, and last year was elected. For a number of years he served as a member of the Executive Committee of the British Labor Party.

John W. Stephenson is general secretary of the Plumbers, Glaziers, and Domestic Engineers' Union. For several years he has been a member of the Court of Referees, which is concerned with the administration of one of the sections of the Unemployment Insurance Act. He is also a member of the Board of Trade Advisory Committee. He is a member of Royal Sanitary Institute, and a Freeman and Liveryman of the Worshipful Company of Plumbers in the City of London. For a number of years he has been a Justice of the Peace for the County of London.

From the United States to Great Britain:

Daniel J. Tobin, the only American delegate to be sent twice to Great Britain, is general president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers. In the 31 years of his presidency he has led in building his union from a membership of 28,000 to more than 350,000. He has been treasurer of the A. F. of L. and is now on its Executive Council. In the two presidential campaigns of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mr. Tobin served as chairman of the Labor Division of the Democratic National Committee. His first visit to Great Britain as a fraternal delegate came in 1911.

P. J. Morrin is a labor executive who is also an editor. For 20 years he has been general president of the International Association of Bridge, Structural, and Ornamental Iron Workers, and for 21 years editor and manager of the St. Louis Trades Council Union News, official organ of the St. Louis Building Trades Council. Mr. Morrin established

(Continued on page 12)

TRUE SELF-LOVE

By Linden E. Jones

ON BOARD ship three young university graduates were engaged in animated conversation. A fourth traveler became an interested listener.

The question was asked, What is the real purpose of living? and the reply given was, Self-ennoblement. After a lively discussion, it was unanimously agreed that true self-love is practiced by cultivating and expressing man's unselfed, grand self, which is forever related to the Divine.

History bears this out. For those men and women are accounted greatest who brush aside the concealing veil of fear, selfishness, and hates, thereby revealing their own, and our own, higher selfhood in unselfishness, goodness. They indicate wisdom's way that right is might, with tongue, pen and example. They work to encourage affection and honor in families, local and civic improvement, social and world betterment. They give utterance to ideas which liberate from intolerance and greed. They declare the strong should help the weak, that all men are brothers whose interests are the same. Is it not clear that such men and women have always found the highest happiness in finding the nobility of their true selfhood, and living it?

* * *

Instead of looking to some distant Utopia to satisfy their hearts' desires, if men would truly love themselves, by loving truthfulness, temperance, patience, justice, lovingkindness, they would be more than conquerors of the evils which beset them. Artist, writer, musician, parent, or student, all know that whatever hinders the expression of their highest selfhood must be mastered, if greater works are to be accomplished.

Let those who have enemies cease from spurning them, and spurn instead their own lack of forgiving love. They who are afraid of losing all they have can remind themselves that there are "fruits of the Spirit," which cannot be lost. They will lose nothing by making these their most prized possessions. This earth is not merely a place in which to make money, accumulate losable goods, and then leave them. It is a schoolroom wherein we may, by taking the Bible as our guide, prepare now for endless living, by cherishing our higher nature—adding to ourselves the spiritual riches, obeying the rules, and gaining the knowledge of our true self.

Those who regard this as impracticable in this present age, will recall that in a less civilized era a man practiced these rules, described himself as "the Way," and said "Follow me." "Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free." Those disciples who did follow, are now counted among our spiritual guides to the life which is supremely good. Are men likely to be benefited more by words—fiery speeches, unsatisfying promises, differing ideologies—than they are by loving the best, the highest, the sweetest in themselves and others, so living a life of love and service as the Master did?

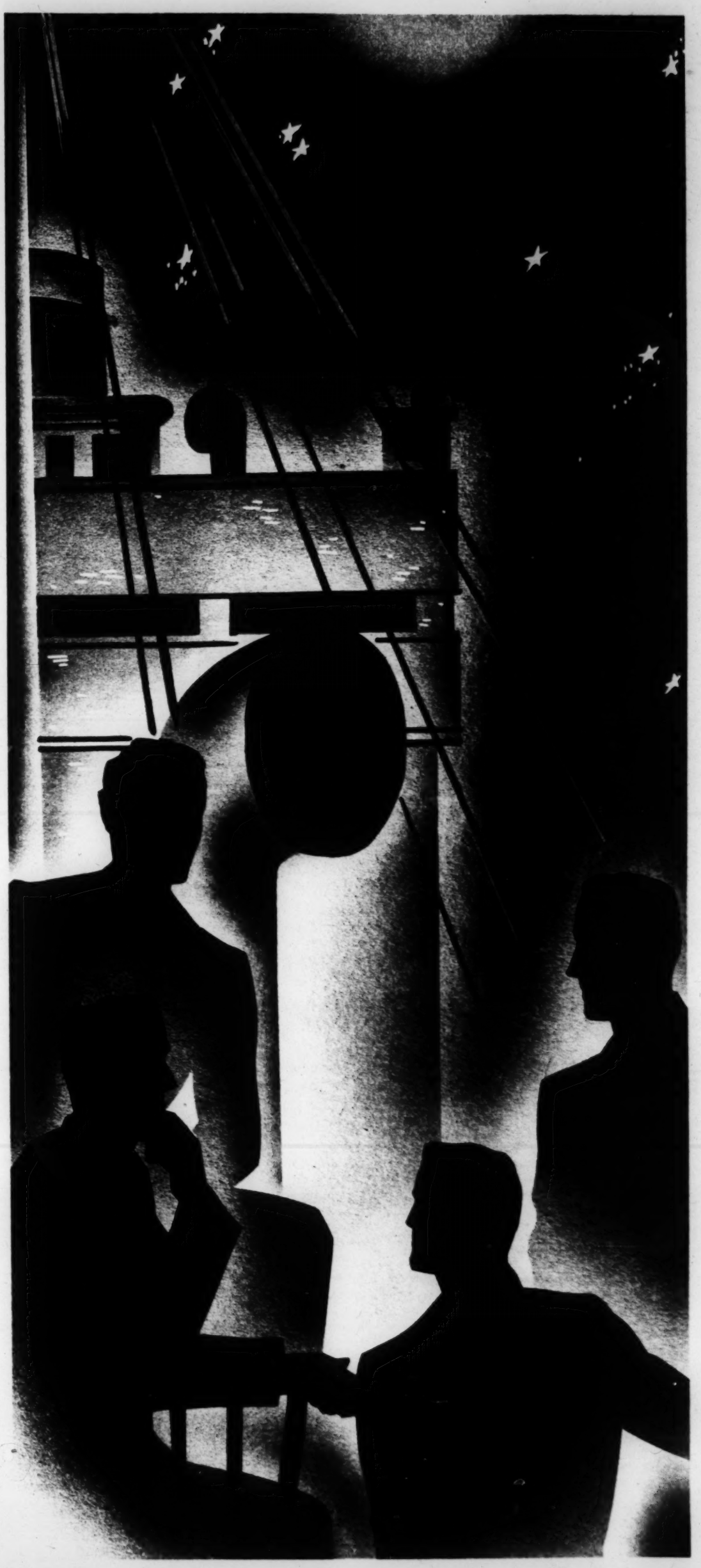
A rich man suffered from a dreaded disease pronounced incurable. He was willing to pay a large sum of money, even prepared to submit to a physical ordeal for the hope of recovery. But when asked to give up pride, to let go self-will, to sacrifice animality, and so cleanse himself from these impurities, he rebelled. He remained unhealed, until, accepting the friendly advice given, he overcame, with opposite qualities, the tormentors indicated, and found himself a new man, "every whit whole."

* * *

As it was with this man, so it is with the world. International ills can be cured only by destroying the evils which make them. If we wish to bring peace to the world, it is in ourselves in our own thinking and living, that we must commence to work. Are we willing to contribute our mite to world peace, by conquering war-making impulses in our own consciousness. Let us deny that anything which could cheat, lie, hate, harm, or be hurt, could ever be our genuine selfhood.

Let us show the world that true self, which, although our neighbor eats different food, speaks another language, and is said to have designs on our property, does not point a gun at him, but gives him instead some good reason for loving and respecting us. We can cherish that self which has talents, and uses them for the benefit of others, which meets all righteous obligations, and desires self-improvement. That self alone is worth loving which puts honor before personal gain.

Peace will come to the world, as Solon's maxim, "Know thyself," is obeyed, and that true self, which is worth knowing and loving, is more universally manifested on earth.



Democracy Bucks Its

The Politi... Bosses, ... Dominant in Many Cities and Powerful in the Affai... ...arted Where ...onest Citizens Have Introduced Proportional Repres...

By Robert R. Mullen

"IN that direction," said the Cheshire Cat, waving his left paw 'round, "are the March-ing Fascists, and in that direction," waving the other paw around, "are the mad Communists."
"And in that direction?" asked Alice, pointing, though she knew she shouldn't.
"Oh," said the Cheshire Cat, "those are the machine politicians. But go wherever you like. They're all quite mad."
"But," answered Alice, "I don't want to go among mad people. Oh, what can I do?"
"Well," said the Cheshire Cat, nodding his head wisely, "there might be something. Listen quite closely."
"Oh, I will," promised Alice.
...Government Of ...ople Shall Not Peri...

SO MANY PONDEROUS WORDS are being uttered these days about the perilous present and doubtful future of democracy that one hesitates to launch another thought into the torrent. Yet for those who love democracy—which William Allen White terms the nearest approach to institutionalization of the Christian philosophy—there is one device of defense with which everyone who reads these words may implement himself. It is a device that is daily proving its efficacy in several American cities and in a few European nations. It requires no changes in government; it is an ordered improvement in democratic voting; it is easy to understand, easy to apply, it clamors for use.

It is called proportional representation, P. R. for short, a way of voting that enables majorities of the whole community to function.

* * *

Historians and students of government have observed that a nation usually enjoys the kind of government it deserves, that the whole is no better than its parts. No one will dispute the need for improvement of individuals but at the same time it is obvious we should make certain that the true level of community intelligence is expressed in the government.

Can anybody claim that New York City completely deserved Tammany? Was the Cox-Hynicka machine in Cincinnati an accurate reflection of the average political level of the individuals?

The answer to that, of course, is that with a voting system that accurately expresses the moral and intellectual wishes of the citizenry, Cincinnati has ousted gang politics and held them at bay for 16 years, while New York has just dealt Tammany out by not only electing a reform administration—something New York had done before—but also electing, with proportional representation, a city council in which Tammany does not have a majority—something New York had not done before.

There is no reason to suppose the per capita intelligence or desire for improved government is greater in Cincinnati than in Kansas City. Yet Cincinnati enjoys a city administration pointed to as a model, while Kansas City, under the Pendergast machine, has something of an opposite reputation. Both cities are about the same size, both have city managers, both went through the motions of installing new charters in similar hopes of ending rule by machine politics. Cincinnati succeeded. Kansas City did not.

* * *

Why? Because Cincinnati elects its city council by proportional representation, thereby obtaining a group that is representative of the community in the best sense. This council chooses the city manager and backs him up in carrying through his duties. In Kansas City, the council is elected by a modification of the regular district, or ward, "majority system," but susceptible—as the recent disclosures about padded voting lists emphasized—to machine manipulations. This council aids in running the city for the best interests of the machine. The results are familiar not only in Kansas City, but Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and a dozen other cities.

How does machine politics operate, how does P. R. thwart it?

Let us peer for a moment into one of those little back rooms of song and story where the machine of one type of politics is set in motion. Scene: meeting room of Ward 3, Bigcity, U. S. A. Michael Tweedle-dee, ward boss, and his lieutenant, Angelo Tweedle-dum, are present. Angelo is speaking.

"Will you stand for the city council again, Boss?"

"That I will," nods Tweedle-dee, "but we'll have to get a humph on this time. I got word this morning from downtown to start up the Citizens' Protective League, the North End Athletic Association, the Citizens' Anti-coal Smoke Committee, and the Women's Fair Play Club. The boys want candidates entered for each and the vote split five ways. The Good Government boys are blasting at us in the press, and we have to clinch it."

"Five ways!"

"Yes, with the city employees that I got jobs, and their relatives, I can be sure of 500 votes, but this reform thing is growing so fast, judging by the registrations, that they may roll up 2,000, so the only thing to do is enter some other 'good government' candidates and split their vote."

"Will it work?"

"It always has."

Lest the reader question the basis for

Its Dictators

the Affairs of More Than One Nation, Have Been al Representation to End Such Minority Rule

Tweedle-dee's optimism, let it be known through applying this split vote technique, and the variation of it in padding rolls with "ghost" voters when there are insufficient machine votes and "split candidates" of doubtful polling appeal, the machine of Cincinnati elected 31 of the 32 councilmen chosen in the last election prior to installation of proportional registration in 1925. Using a similar technique, Tammany elected 62 out of 65 aldermen in the last election before proportional representation was put into use in New York in 1937.

In neither of these cases, of course, was the council truly representative of the people. City Councils these days seldom are representative. In Boston, last November, 15 of the 22 councilmen were elected by minorities because of ballot splits. For the past 19 years in Philadelphia only one Democrat has been elected to the council, although in those years there have been many heavy Democratic votes cast.

These are among the reasons city councils so generally have fallen into disrepute. Men of character realize they must—with notable exceptions—knuckle under to a machine if they wish to be elected, so they do not run for the council.

In cities where proportional representation has been installed, a marked improvement in personnel of the council has been noted, as well as a decided upturn of public interest in council activities.

A similar effect is discoverable when proportional representation is applied to nations; for whole countries, as well as smaller communities, have a way of falling into the hands of those who are hardly a true reflection of a cross section of public thought. Choosing from many available illustrations, there are three recent developments of historical importance which students of proportional representation believe might have been otherwise had this system of voting been in general use.

First, the postwar election that took place in Great Britain almost before the Armistice cheers had subsided. The election was hastened in accord with the "best" British ideals of turning into political cash all the sacrifices made in a common national effort. The electoral system, called single member districts, is somewhat similar to choosing one representative from each ward, as in the United States, and the system is destructive of the representation of the minority.

* * *

Naturally, the government that had won the war had considerable appeal, and the leaders sought to capitalize on this. There were many moderate individuals who did not believe in the policy of saddling a constrictive peace on Germany. They had scant time to organize, but, nevertheless, they rallied some 4,000,000 votes against the Government's 5,500,000. The single member district system operated, however, so this sizable minority was scarcely represented at all in Parliament and the Government program went through.

If proportional representation had been in force, the expression of preferences would have promoted a deeper discussion of the issues. The result would have been a far more representative Parliament, in which moderate opinion might have left its mark on the terms of peace, and newspaper headlines could well be quite different today.

Secondly, in the Ethiopian affair, had the elective system not precluded an accurate reflection of British thought in Parliament, possibly a stronger policy would have been pursued in giving leadership to and in backing up the League of Nations in seeking to prevent the Italian aggression. This was indicated by the public protest that went up when the Hoare-Laval proposals came out in the fall of 1935, forcing the Government to back down. Had Parliament been truly representative, the pressure of this real opinion of the British people would have been continuous. How this might have affected unfolding history is, of course, incalculable, but interesting to contemplate by those who would have been glad to see the League show more strength.

Thirdly, to what extent was the method of voting used in the Spanish general election of February, 1936, a contributing factor to the events that led up to the Civil War?

The electoral plan was designed to give to one party or group of parties a big stick in the shape of a large majority. Madrid elected 17 deputies. The law said that the majority should have 13 out of the 17, even if the majority exceeded the minority by so little as one vote!

This made the gaining of a majority the all important thing. In Madrid; a Popular Front was formed consisting of five Liberals, seven Labor, and one Communist. All bent on uniting to get those 13 seats.

To meet this threatened domination, a coalition of right parties was formed. As it turned out from this Syncretism, there were Liberals on both "Fronts." Under a proportional system, they would have been helping one another instead of fighting.

* * *

When the votes were taken, the sides were as nearly equal as could be. All are agreed to this. One side obtained a trifling majority in votes, and there is much discussion as to which. But because of the electoral system, the Chamber membership came out 265 seats for the Popular Front, 191 for the Coalition. The Azana Government formed immediately after the election did not contain a single Communist. It was composed of the more moderate elements of the Popular Front.

But the nation has been split into two halves, about equal in number and bitterly opposed to one another. Suppose that proportional representation had been in use and that each party had been able to elect a number of representatives to the Chamber that actually was in ratio to each party's true strength. The sharp lines could have been avoided and matters might have worked out on that great middle ground of moderation where bullets do not fly and bombs do not drop.

The question naturally arises, "Does proportional representation ever fail?"

The answer to that is that, like any other application of simple justice, it is always right; but against inertia, misrepresentation, greed or violence it will not always immediately prevail. It can also be improperly applied. It would do little good, for example, to go through the motions of electing a city council through proportional representation and then depositing almost complete control of the city in the hands of a mayor. Where proportional representation has been declared a failure this is usually the root cause, although, of course, electing a council through proportional representation is in itself that much to the good. The plan that has worked out best was developed in Cincinnati, where the council is chosen through proportional representation and the council chooses a city manager to carry out the policies laid down.

Nor is proportional representation proof against a leader who captures the public mind. Both Italy and Germany had proportional representation and Hitler and Mussolini surmounted it. In justice to proportional representation it should be noted, however, that both Germany and Italy had the so-called "List System" of proportional representation. This provides for election of candidates from a party list, and through its operation the responsibility for choosing the representative devolves on the political party rather than upon the voters. This list system should be sharply distinguished from the single transferable vote, or Hare System, as worked out by Thomas Hare, the English barrister, and published by him in 1859. The Hare System is the only one recommended for use in Great Britain and the United States.

But all that proportional representation's sponsors claim for it is that it gives a result which actually tells what the people want, and gives representation to all. Fortunately, the true level of the voters is usually found to be moderate, progressive, honest—much higher than the level of those who manipulate elections for their own ends.

Now, proportional representation is a rather peculiar thing. It seems so patently right to most folk who learn of it that they immediately want to forward the cause. The progress made has resulted largely from the efforts of volunteer workers who have told the story to friends, circulated petitions, and otherwise labored for it. The selfless service thus rendered is a stirring story in itself.

Those who would like more information about proportional representation or would like to know whether a movement to install proportional representation is contemplated in their community, should write to George H. Hallett, Jr., author of the standard texts on proportional representation, and secretary of the Proportional Representation League in the United States, care of the National Municipal League, 309 East Thirty-fourth Street, New York City; or, in England, to John H. Humphreys, secretary of the Proportional Representation Society, 82 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.

Why Our Voting Is Unfair

Under the Election by Districts, or Wards

Small gets 500 votes. Brown gets 400 votes (these go into the waste basket). Green gets 200 votes (and these go into the basket, too).

RESULT: Small is elected

WELL, WHAT IS WRONG WITH THAT? Here's what's wrong with it: There were 600 people in the district who voted against Small and only 500 who voted for him.

And yet in almost every district in the city the same thing happened. All the Smalls got elected. And no Browns, and no Greens. *So the majority elected no one!*

Now, What Happens Under P. R.?

In the first place, the city is *not* divided into districts. Candidates run at large. The voter has his choice of all of them, and he can vote his first, second, third choices, or as many choices as there are candidates.

The Ballot Looks Like This

When You Receive It	After You Vote	
JOHN WHITE	JOHN WHITE	4
ADAM BROWN	ADAM BROWN	1
THOMAS HALL	THOMAS HALL	2
MARY JONES	MARY JONES	5
ANN ROSS	ANN ROSS	
HARRY SMALL	HARRY SMALL	3

If your first choice is beaten, your second choice vote will be counted; if your second choice loses, your third choice will be counted.

Or if your first choice has enough votes to be elected without yours, your vote will be counted for your second choice, and so on.

Among the New Books

Men Who Opposed Ratification of the American Constitution

His Excellency George Clinton, by E. Wilder Spaulding. New York: Macmillan. $3.50.
George Mason, Constitutionalist, by Helen Hill. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. $3.50.

AMERICA CAN WELL AFFORD to know better the men who opposed and criticized the ratification of the American Constitution. Fortunately, the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of that process is bringing out books on some of the men who took that side of the contest as well as the deserved eulogies we have long had on the men who signed and advocated the document. It is helpful to understand their points of view.

George Mason of Virginia is one of the most enlightened and engaging of neglected characters in American history. To a reader of the debates of the Constitutional Convention the insight shown in his very objections to the charter written at Philadelphia command respect. Of him Miss Hill has provided a biography which by its brevity and warmth of color will reach many readers unacquainted with the laborious two-volume work by Kate Mason Rowland, published in 1892.

* * *

Mr. Spaulding's portrayal of the career of Governor Clinton is fuller, more historically detailed and in consequence slower moving; nevertheless, it maintains interest through most of its length. So uniformly has George Clinton been painted by Federalist historians as the villain of the piece in the founding of the United States Government that it will probably come as a surprise to some to learn that he was perhaps the most industrious and able of the wartime governors, was trusted alike by General Washington and the common people for his quiet, rugged integrity, and that he made a resolute but unavailing stand against the spoilsmanship which entered New York State politics during the era of his nephew, De Witt Clinton.

The volume aids substantially in explaining why the governor disliked the proposals for stronger national union. "To George Clinton and his Antifederalist friends," writes Spaulding, "a strong centralized government represented the direct antithesis of all that they had fought for in the Revolution. They did not wish to be governed from a faraway capital, taxed by representatives of other states, and disciplined by standing armies over which they had little or no control."

To the merchants and men of property in the cities and along the tidewater the postwar depression was a serious thing and demanded action. The Confederation was falling apart. But for the farmers, artisans, and small-town people up in the state, a scarcity of money was only customary; they went on living much as usual. This great body of Clinton's followers "was largely inarticulate"—they might vote for him faithfully but they left little written record.

Even the desire of Clinton to hold tariff revenues for the state has its pardonable side. He had brought the state through the critical decade with a balanced budget, a small debt, and a low tax rate—and its paper money was circulating at par. To give up the impost that was lightening state burdens by £50,000 a year, and to a Congress that had crossed him in Indian affairs and shown itself impotent in others, was a bit to ask.

* * *

Mason was a very different type. Born to the ownership of great plantations, he was a cultivated and philosophical scholar. He blended the French concepts of the rights of man into the background of a Colonial country gentleman and took part in that democratic revolution which in Virginia was so much the work of aristocrats.

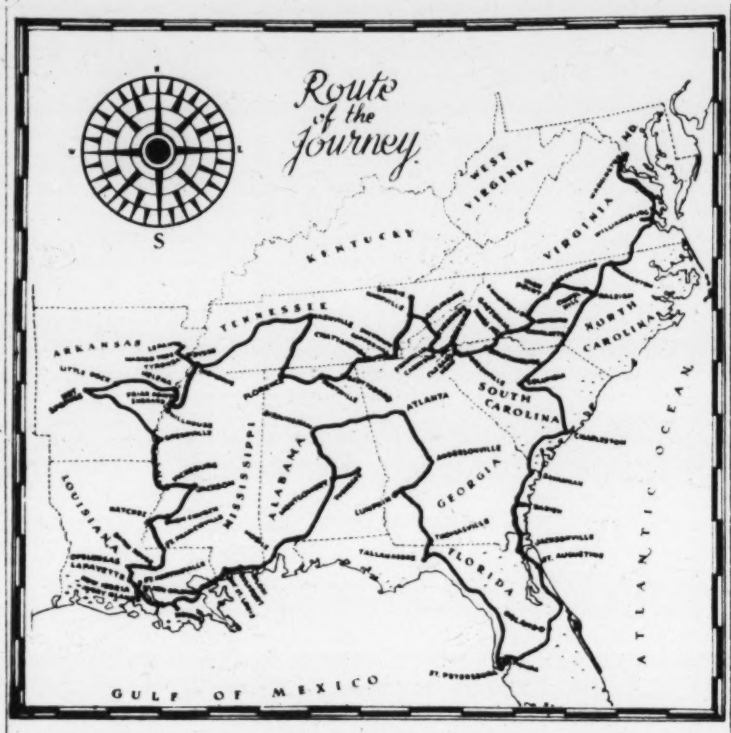
He had a deep-seated distaste for public office, at least outside his home parish, and although he had largely written the Virginia Declaration of Rights and the Virginia Constitution, the only time he could be induced to serve outside the state was in the Constitutional Convention. The active part he took in the work there shows that he was wholeheartedly for a stronger union until the last few weeks of the proceedings disappointed and alarmed him.

It is essential to remember that the Constitution which he and Edmund Randolph and Elbridge Gerry refused to sign did not contain the Bill of Rights added in the first 10 amendments. Mason had tried urgently to have such a declaration included, only to be refuted on the ground that it was unnecessary. He was thoroughly distressed by the slave trade compromise, which not only protected an institution he abhorred but also exposed the "staple" or agricultural states to navigation laws and other regulations of commerce at the will of a bare majority. It needs to be remembered that to the opposition of the Antifederalists is due the addition of a written Bill of Rights to the Constitution.

"The sectional politics of Virginia at the end of the eighteenth century duplicated in miniature the sectional politics during the century after," says Miss Hill in an illuminating passage. "The tidewater lands of the East sheltered an established system of production, an aristocratic social order, an accumulated capital, part of which was in slaves, a creditor position. The lumber-, fur-, and wheat-producing areas of the West yielded a grudging subsistence to successive penetrations of new arrivals, who lived by their own resourcefulness in the hardy atmosphere of frontier equality. . . .

"The concentration of wealth in large estates [on the tidewater], and its descent through generations, had produced a static society in which institutions counted quite as much as individuals. Family, property, the county, the church, all contributed to a corporate sense of society. . . . They made for orderly living, and inclined those whom they affected to place a high value upon order. In the counties to the west, on the other hand, the restlessness of the frontier scattered its human particles so irregularly that society, in contradistinction to the individual, could hardly be said to exist. An institutional sense was difficult for the frontiersman. He was a child of nature, and his first thought was to be free from all voice of authority except his own."

Yet the two sections, she observes, were vital to each other—just as supposedly divergent sections or classes have been actually necessary to each other since. The frontier population was a buffer against enemies; the established population was its source of ammunition and supply. "An area of accommodation . . . therefore existed, but it had continually to be rediscovered." That process of rediscovery of essential unity has continued down to the present, and for it the Constitution as amended has provided the indispensable framework. T. N.



MAP SHOWING JONATHAN DANIELS'S ROUTE IN "A SOUTHERNER DISCOVERS THE SOUTH"

A South That Is Tired of Doing Without

A Southerner Discovers the South, by Jonathan Daniels. New York: Macmillan. $3.

LIKE THE IRISH, the Southerners are, as Mr. Daniels remarks in the first sentence of a very interesting book, a mythological people. You have to scrape layers of legend and romance off both before you get to the grain of the people beneath. Both are strongly molded by climate and place. Both are poor in goods and the capital of education. Both are an agricultural people who were long content with what Mr. Daniels characterizes as a Do-Without Economy. Both are sensitive, passionate peoples. Both have charm; both are last refuges of a picturesque speech. Both are civilizations much more exciting to think about than those of more successful countries.

* * *

The Civil War devastated the South two decades after the Famines of the Forties devastated Ireland. Like Ireland after the Famines, the South after the Civil War sank into an apathy from which it has only recently awakened. The Civil War has long been the South's "alibi." It is no longer, in the eyes of Southerners like Mr. Daniels. "All of the major faults and flaws in Southern economy," admits Mr. Daniels, "were on the way to full growth before the war began." Other sections and other countries have been laid low by war and political and economic oppression. Some have struggled out of it. The South gave up, wrapped the cloak of a fictitious past about itself and luxuriated in its tragedy, as Kathleen Ni Houlihan cherished her "Sorras." It adopted the Do-Without Economy Mr. Daniels deplores, the compensation of whose deprivation was a perhaps pretentious superiority in family tree, and certainly a justified belief in the superiority of its manners.

* * *

Today the South is tired of doing without. Perhaps it is becoming bored with a culture that is almost exclusively one of manners. Statistics show that in 1935 the per capita spendable income of Marion County, Mississippi, was $198 a year. It is the New South which seeks industry to enlarge that per capita income which Mr. Daniels set out from his office in the Raleigh, North Carolina, News and Observer to discover. He drove west from the Carolinas through Tennessee to Arkansas and back through Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Florida, and Georgia. He talked with Governors, professors, labor leaders, editors, industrialists, educators, uplifters, engineers, chemists, foresters, physicians, and the plain man in store and filling station. He looked and he listened, and the result is the most temperate and objective, wisest, and most rewarding book about the modern South I have read. Valuable as has been the statistical work of Dr. Odum and his associates, thought-provoking as have been the books of the philosophically reactionary Agrarians, they seem to have approached the South and its problems too exclusively through the head. Mr. Daniels's book is much closer to the life it seeks to discover and understand.

Mr. Daniels blames the South's dilemma mainly on the tariff, the South's disadvantage in freight rate differentials, and the "malevolence" of Eastern and Northern capital in favoring its developed industrial regions over the South. For all his willingness to face facts, I believe he doesn't blame enough on the Southern temperament, which is so largely the product of climate and environment.

Mr. Daniels, wisely, I think, is distrustful of too much planning. He believes the South if it is to improve its economy needs planning and Federal aid, but he does not know where to draw the line between Government control and private initiative. That, perhaps, as Mr. Daniels suggests, is the central problem of all social thinking everywhere today: To what degree can the good life be forced on people from above? To what degree are people capable of obtaining it for themselves?

* * *

For those interested in the South—and today the whole United States is much interested in that section: we are rapidly acquiring a Southern question—this is an enormously interesting book, full of shrewd observation, character study, knowledge, savor, and humor. Mr. Daniels writes grand dialogue. Indeed, so absorbing is his dialogue that it is only after one has thought over a bit of it that one realizes how much it instructs as well as pleases. Among many other things he explains the present South's susceptibility to demagogues. It springs from disgust with the ineffectual, selfish leadership of its Bourbons and Brigadiers. Oppressed with its low per capita income, the South is a bit weary of theatrical stuffed shirts. HORACE REYNOLDS

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A Young Man Looks at Present-Day Europe—A London Letter

A Young Man Looks at Europe, by Robert Young. London: Heinemann. 10s. 6d.
Danger Spots of Europe, by Bernard Newman. London: Robert Hale. 12s. 6d.
Among Others, by Lord Elton. London: Collins. 10s. 6d.
The Green Fool, by Patrick Kavanagh. London: Joseph. 10s. 6d.

London

AN AIR OF SCANDAL hangs over the decisions of literary prize committees and, generally speaking, with justification. Almost always the award goes to the safe second-rater and the intentions of the founder are forgotten. But this year the Hawthornden Prize has redeemed some of its past lapses in selecting Mr. David Jones's "In Parenthesis," published by Faber & Faber, a strange, difficult prose poem about the common man in the war. Very few people will have read it. Mr. David Jones is a painter; this is his only book. Nothing could be more realistic than his mass men, and yet, as they stumble along the French roads and grope into the trenches, they have a poetic stature that recalls the chansons de geste.

* * *

We have become so accustomed, in the past two years, to talking about war that we are in a state of exhausted incredulity. The whole of Europe, even Germany, if one reads Mr. Robert Young's extremely sensitive, diligent observations of the common man, is in this state. It is both dangerous and hopeful. Dangerous because people might begin to desire the outbreak of war in order to obtain release from the emotional strain of continuous fear—which is a strong argument against mere fear as a deterrent; hopeful because war may have been "talked" out, as they say of unwanted measures in the House of Commons.

Mr. Young began his tour at Verdun, to remind himself of what the actualities of war are. From there he entered Germany, on which he is most illuminating about a wide variety of contacts.

Mr. Young was in Prague, Budapest, Poland, and Vienna, at its fall, too. What he saw of literal starvation among the peasants in Poland and Rumania led him to half-wish for a peasant rising in Central Europe. He was most impressed by the Polish University students, who, half starved, take their courses and do not remain in the towns and overcrowd the professions, but go back to their farms and tap their new knowledge to the land. The book is pleasant and distinguished in its descriptive writing. I have not read a book which gives a more intimate account of the present state of Europe.

Where Mr. Young is the intensely concerned and well-informed traveler who assumes a certain political knowledge in the reader, Mr. Bernard Newman, in "Danger Spots of Europe," assumes our ignorance and gives us the facts. Not all the facts, but those which we may very suddenly need—as we needed to be told where and what was Sarajevo in 1914—about the danger spots where a chance spark can blow up the whole European powder magazine. There is the best account of the Czech problem—here his impartiality and information are remarkable—I have read; and studies of the history and present situation in the Polish corridor, the Balkans with special reference to Macedonia, and Hungary. He excludes Spain on what, I think, is the mistaken ground that the Spanish danger is obvious.

Mr. Newman has interesting constructive suggestions; a five-year arms holiday, a series of sub-leagues, the cessation of propaganda, transference of populations; then back to Treaty Revision and Wilson's rejected 14 points. His suggestion to the Czechs is that they revert to Masaryk's offer of 1919, when he proposed exchanging the north-west and northeast corners of Bohemia in return for the Czech minority in Glatz. Is this asking for the moon? This is the book of a realist, and, like Mr. Young's, is a good deal more important than the sensational books of journalistic impressions which have had too wide a popularity since Vienna.

Lord Elton is a Labor peer who stuck to Ramsay Macdonald at the time of the split, and "Among Others" is an autobiography in which, in addition to his own life story, he gets back at his own past in the twenties. At least, this is how I account for some of the smugness and bitterness about "the intellectuals" in an otherwise sensibly opinionated story.

* * *

And now to Ireland. I opened Patrick Kavanagh's "The Green Fool" with the fear that once more I was going to be treated to the comically condescending view of the Irish peasant, or to the heroic and poetical. It soon appeared that this distinguished young poet has more in common with men like John Clare and Edward Thomas; for this is the Irish peasant writing with the simplicity, even the craftiness, of his kind about his life in the cabin. How he cobbled, how he plowed, how he hired himself at a hiring fair, saw a bride sold at a wedding, and became one of the boys who cut telegraph wires and stopped trains in "the Troubles"—these are his stories, simple reports of everyday life. Under this simplicity, in those lines of everyday talk between people selling pigs, soling shoes, going to chapel, and so on, there is a truthfulness which never strains after effect. He writes from the soil up, and without going into the pantheistic Celtic raptures of the townee. Here and there, a false literary note perhaps, but Mr. Kavanagh has it in himself to be one of the rustic masters. He is good enough as it is to make one tremble for his development.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Verse Technique

First Principles of Verse, by Robert Hillyer. Boston: The Writer. $2.

THE LATEST ADDITION to the long list of titles on the technique of writing verse has much to recommend it to the tyro. Mr. Hillyer has stated his laws of versification in the simplest of terms. The development is orderly and logical. Here is a discussion of meter diction and imagery, with an explanation of the various accepted forms, all told in an engaging fashion.

Mr. Hillyer's book has many uses. It can be read with value not only by the beginner poet but also by the reader in search of key to the enjoyment of poetry. Both may also draw comfort from the fact that all the information in this small book has been used by the author for a number of years in the classroom. Mr. Hillyer has presented his material from the point of view of both the teacher and the poet, so that there is a nice balance between the doer and the instructor.

The last chapter is a reprint of an address Mr. Hillyer gave at Wheaton College in 1933, entitled "Some Roots of English Poetry." It provides a neat summary of this poet's convictions concerning the art of poetry. It is no secret that Mr. Hillyer is a conservative, and in this paper he has given the key to his stand.

One regrets that there is evident so little attempt to understand the moderns. In fact, the whole book suffers from the failure of the author to recognize the fait accompli of modern poetry and to at least point out the best examples available. On the whole, however, the book serves better than most the purposes for which it was intended.

A Child Not of This World

The Unfinished Road, by J. D. Beresford. London: Hutchinson. 7s. 6d. net.

MR. BERESFORD'S theme is the impingement of simple, childlike goodness, exemplified in a single individual, upon the wisdom of this world. His hero, John Bastable, has no other ambition than to be of service to those whom he meets; he is humble, selfless, tolerant, and completely unworldly, and, moreover, has no conception of the worldliness of others as a factor of importance, and an obstacle to be circumvented with care. He is as incapable of being as wise as a serpent, as he is of not being as harmless as a dove. As a result, he is misunderstood by most of those about him from his earliest years; and wherever he is, the waters are troubled by his angelic, but, in a sense, uncompromising disposition.

He enters the Church of England, and becomes curate to an honest and cultured, but somewhat apathetic, country rector. In all innocence he gives rise to a grave scandal, which shakes the churchgoing community in the village to its foundations, but which also shakes the rector out of his apathy. For the latter, more receptive than his flock, slowly realizes that, for once, he is watching the close approximation of Christian precept and practice. In the end, both curate and rector are compelled to resign their orders; but they are left contentedly planning new schemes for serving their neighbor.

The complex reactions to John's behavior are exceedingly well studied; and, what is more, the character is far from a crudely whittled peg on which to hang the story. On the one hand he is not a saint, in the meaning of the word that implies struggle and mortification, for his goodness is a natural endowment, practiced without effort; while, on the other, he is no well-meaning simpleton, for his indifference to the consequences of outraging conventional codes springs from a sublime if instinctive sense of values, rather than from inexperience. Unaware of having any message, unaware even of the force of his example, he is governed only by the need for spontaneous expression.

Mr. Beresford has always been noted for the charm of his style, and here is a fine example of it. The thought is crystal clear, and the prose, besides its grace and precision, has an easy intimacy that is delightful.

The Book Window

A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

Shakespearean Comedy, by H. B. Charlton (Macmillan, $3.50). "A survey of Shakespeare's comedies undertaken with the object of seeing them as a progressive realization of his increasing grasp on the art and idea of comedy."

Thine and Mine, by Warren Charles Klein (New York: Putnam. $2). A book of verses, mostly of a religious nature. These poems, unpretentious from the standpoint of craftsmanship, express a sincere and reverent thought.

England's Musical Poet, Thomas Campion, by Miles Merwin Kastendieck (Oxford, $3.50). A study of the inter-relationship of poetry and music in the Elizabethan lyric.

The Coming Victory of Democracy, by Thomas Mann (Knopf, $1). Text of the lecture which Thomas Mann delivered on his coast-to-coast lecture tour of America, February to May, 1938.

The New Standard Year Book for 1937, edited by Frank H. Vizetelly (Funk & Wagnalls, $1). A record of a year's events, in small format.

The Development of Japan, by Kenneth Scott Latourette (Macmillan, $2.50). Fourth edition, with new material, of a valuable introduction to Modern Japan.

1938 Britannica Book of the Year, edited by Franklin H. Hooper and Walter Yust (Encyclopaedia Britannica). A record of the March of Events in 1937, designed to bridge the gap between editions of the encyclopaedia. Contributions by authorities in the various fields of human endeavor.

Profile of Genius, edited by Nathan G. Goodman (Philadelphia: The Franklin Institute). Nine Poor Richard Pamphlets on honesty, thrift, religion, etc.

Acetaria, a Discourse of Sallets, by John Evelyn (Brooklyn, N. Y.: Women's Auxiliary, Brooklyn Botanic Garden). A reprint of the First Edition of 1699.

Plays and Stories, by Anton Tchekhov (Everyman's Library—Dent; Dutton). New translations by S. S. Koteliansky of "The Cherry Orchard" and "The Seagull"; other plays and stories.

French Riviera Villages, aquatints by Augusta Rathbone, photographs by Juliet Thompson, text by Virginia Thompson (Mitchell Kennerly). Pictorial and verbal notes on some of the less known towns.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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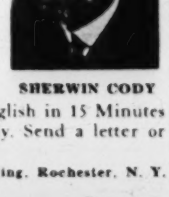

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. . Get Yourself a Racket

(Continued from Page 3)

1905 and in 1907. "Mother is still a whizz," said Dorothy. "She can cover court faster than any of us. I hope I'll ever be as good a player as she is."

Tennis tends to give its devotees grand figures, nice flat backs and slim hips. I watched Miss Eleanor Tennant, Alice Marble's teacher, give a lesson in a department store not long ago. She was showing a pretty girl named "Ethel" how to improve her service. "Stretch your arm up as high as you can," she said, "and then toss your ball as high as your racket and let the racket head do the work." When the girl had mastered the point Miss Tennant said, "You see how Ethel's shirt pulls out of her belt when she serves properly. That shows she's really stretching, and that's what she should do. Tennis is a game of reaching and stretching. That's why it helps the figure."

The liveliness and sociability of tennis are other points in its favor as a popular sport. You don't go out by yourself and play tennis against bogey; you play against an opponent who keeps you on your toes. In the case of doubles, you play also with a partner, whom you must aid and support. You can't be a poor sport and a good tennis player.

* * *

You can't do much crying over spilt milk in a tennis match either. The player who allows himself to cry over a bad shot or a play that he thinks has been miscalled, is quite often the player who loses the match. "I never think of anything but how I'm going to play the next shot," Mrs. Moody told me when I asked her what she was thinking when she was within one point of being beaten by Helen Jacobs in their crucial Wimbledon match. It has worked out pretty well for her.

Tennis is a comparatively inexpensive game. A racket which serves all the purposes of the average player may be purchased for around $8. Its handle should be suited to the length of your fingers, its weight to your strength. Experts advise buying a racket which may seem a little heavy at first, as the arm muscles develop so rapidly by playing that a too light racket is soon outgrown. This doesn't mean that the beginner should demand a "racket like Don Budge uses." Budge's racket weighs $15\frac{3}{4}$ ounces, almost a ballbat.

The cost of building a tennis court and its upkeep are the heaviest items of expense. You have to have a piece of land 50 feet by 100 and court construction may range from $500 for an ordinary clay court to $5,000 for a composition court which is good in all weather. But public parks tennis has made first-class courts yours for a nominal fee.

THIS PROVES THAT THE WORLD IS MAKING PROGRESS Courtesy Harper's Weekly

The Ladies' Lawn Tennis Tournament, Staten Island Cricket Club Grounds, as Drawn by C. D. Weldon, and Published in Harper's Weekly of Oct. 13, 1883

Reading's Volunteers

THE CITY OF Reading, Pa., has no fire department, employs no firemen. And yet, over a period of five years, it has maintained a low average of fire loss, at the same time saving its citizens $1,500,000 on the cost of fire fighting.

* * *

This seeming paradox, of a city of 111,175 without any regular fire department, is explained in the new Federal Writers' Project book, "Reading's Volunteer Fire Department," for volunteers is the answer to the question of how the city copes with fire hazard.

In Colonial times, every city of size had its volunteer fire company, composed of public-spirited men who satisfied their craving for excitement by leaping into the breach in time of fire. In later years, professional fire companies became the means of protection, to be followed by regular municipal fire departments.

In Reading, however, that public spirit of the volunteers survived. The people, too, have kept faith in their volunteers. In 1914, when the City Council debated the issue of a city fire department, the question was put to the people in referendum, the volunteers winning, 9 to 1.

Today, the city owns the equipment and houses of the companies, and employs a few full-time maintenance men, but the fighting of fires is handled exclusively by the volunteers.

* * *

"Reading's Volunteer Fire Department," with its histories of the various companies, including that of the oldest, Rainbow, established in 1773, will be of interest primarily to residents of Reading. Everywhere students of municipal finances will find much interest in the story of how Reading has maintained a yearly per capita fire prevention cost of 87 cents, in contrast with the national average of $1.93 per citizen.

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French Literary Trends

AMERICAN LITERATURE lacks polish, in the opinion of Prof. Henri M. Peyre of the University of Lyon, France, a lecturer at the Columbia University summer session in New York. Most Frenchmen consider the novels of Sinclair Lewis as "dull, childish, and without refinement," Professor Peyre said, but he added that young American authors give evidence of more promise than their British contemporaries.

* * *

Literary activity in the United States and France shows a striking similarity in the treatment of political themes, revolt from traditional forms, and the desire for sincere and intense self-expression, according to Professor Peyre. "The French achieve an economy of words and a perfection of construction which American works do not possess," he pointed out.

"A cross-breeding of French polish with American sap and vigor would produce the ideal literature. Willa Cather is probably more widely read in France than any other American writer, because of her faultless classical technique. Ernest Hemingway and William Faulkner are also very popular with the French because of the terse, vigorous quality of their prose. The poetry of Robinson Jeffers has a much larger following in France than in his native United States. Robert Frost's verse, which has been translated into French, is particularly admired for its sensitive appreciation of nature."

* * *

France is undergoing a political and social crisis which has a harmful effect on the country's literary activity, Professor Peyre asserted. "Although the intellectual level in France is still very high, the younger set of literary men are less valuable as pure artists than their predecessors because they are so disturbed by problems of government, peace, and social misery," Professor Peyre went on. "The trend of French letters is toward strongly revolutionary poetry, which is striking and bitter in tone. Malraux, Giono, Chamson, and Celine are perhaps the best of the younger writers."

Sequoia Memorial

A woman joined the company of noted Americans—Washington, Lincoln, and Jefferson—for whom giant sequoias in Sequoia National Park have been named as memorials. The Susan B. Anthony tree was dedicated recently in an impressive ceremony as a testimony to the courageous pioneer who fought for more than half a century for the freedom of women.

The newly christened tree is a magnificent specimen of the Sequoia Gigantea, near the center of Giant Forest Village and only a short distance off the General's Highway. It stands 262 feet high and 20 feet in diameter.

. . Labor Ignores the Sea

(Continued from Page 4)

the paper in 1917. For some 20 years he has also served as first vice-president of the International Labor Press Association. Among his other labor offices he has been a vice-president of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L.

From Great Britain to Canada:

Ebby Edwards is the general secretary of the Mineworkers' Federation of Great Britain. He was vice-president of the federation in 1930 and president in 1931. He is a member of the National Industrial Board of the Coal Industry and of the Royal Commission on Safety in Mines. He was a member of Parliament for Morpeth during 1929-1931. In his international activities he is the secretary of the Miners' International Federation, and a technical adviser of the International Labor Conference. He represented the British Trades Union Congress at the American Federation of Labor convention of 1928.

From Canada to Great Britain:

Robert Hewitt, general vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, has seen both western Canada and his union there grow up. His father came from Scotland to Calgary in 1881, when Calgary was populated mostly by cowboys and Indians. Mr. Hewitt was born five years later. A charter member and first secretary of his local union, he advanced to election in 1935 to his present office in the Brotherhood, which embraces both Canada and the United States. Its large Canadian membership of 12,000 makes it second in size among the organizations constituting the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

From the United States to Canada:

Joseph J. Kehoe is recording secretary of the biggest local union in the American Federation of Labor, the Chicago Division of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway, and Motor Coach Employees of America. When Mr. Kehoe joined the Chicago local in 1904 it was only two years old; in fact, just starting. Today, he reports it has 13,800 members. It erected and owns a large building, containing a popular labor hall. Mr. Kehoe went on the executive board of the Chicago Division in 1906 and was elected to his present office in 1921.

From Canada to the United States:

Fraternal delegate to be elected in September.

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Putting Individuality Into a Portrait

NOT ONLY must a portrait be beautiful, it must be a good likeness—that is the first essential of portrait painting, in Mrs. Flora Lion's opinion. She tells of someone who brought in a photograph of Gladys Cooper, British stage star. As the sitter did not possess a particularly good mouth herself, would Mrs. Lion paint her portrait, giving her Gladys Cooper's mouth instead of her own! The sitter, however, appears to have been pleased with the portrait when it was finished, even though the actress's mouth was not used.

Mrs. Lion remarked that, to make a good portrait, the artist must use his insight to capture with paint and brush that essence which makes each person quite unlike any other.

Mere delineation of character, however, need not be altogether conscious, in Mrs. Lion's own experience. Curiously enough, it is often not until the painting is finished that she finds some unrealized facet of her sitter's character has been revealed and taken shape in her picture.

* * *

Mrs. Lion gives her sitters plenty of latitude and does not ask them to hold a particular pose—as the work progresses she discovers the most characteristic pose and expression and puts that into her portrait.

Among those who recently have gone for their portrait to Flora Lion's London studio were Princess Alice of Athlone and Sir Henry Wood, the orchestra conductor. Princess Alice was painted wearing a gold-embroidered white dress made from material belonging to Queen Victoria, and Sir Henry Wood stands with baton in hand. This baton was inscribed with his name and presented to Mrs. Lion by Sir Henry when the portrait was finished. Tommy Sopwith, small son of Mr. T. O. M. Sopwith, well-known yachtsman, too, recently was painted.

Cedric Hardwicke, Edith Evans, Charlotte Greenwood, Philip Guedella, Lady Curzon, the Countess of Cavan, Flora Drummond—all are among those who have sat to her.

* * *

Then there is the portrait of Queen Elizabeth, made some years ago, just after she was married to the Duke of York. This charming study shows her with her two sisters, the Lady Elphinstone and the Lady Rose Leveson-Gower.

Some of her more recent work is to be seen at Great Westminster House, which corners on Horseferry Road, where she has painted two murals—one showing Sir John Evelyn crossing the frozen Thames at Horse Ferry in 1683, and the other, a picture of the Last Frost Fair in 1814. Mrs. Lion was a pupil at the Royal Academy Schools and also studied with Jean Paul Laurens. After two years in Paris she set up her studio in London.

Mrs. Lion is a member of the Royal Society of Portrait Painters and has exhibited in the London Royal Academy, in the Paris Salon, in Germany, Venice, Liverpool, New York, Boston, and Buffalo. She exhibited 33 portraits at the Alpine Art Gallery in London, a "one-man show" of portraits and landscapes at Barbizon House in 1929. At the Fine Art Society in New Bond Street in 1937 she exhibited portraits, flower pieces, and landscapes.

The Société des Artistes Français awarded her their silver medal in 1921, and various art galleries have purchased her works. Among these, a picture entitled "My Mother" hangs on the walls of London's Tate Gallery. The British Museum has 20 of her lithographic portraits.

R. D.

Sport and General, Paul Laib

IN THE STUDIO: Mrs. Flora Lion, London Portrait Painter, Is Caught at Work on a New Canvas. At the Right Is a Reproduction of Her Portrait of Sir Henry Wood, Famed Conductor, Who Celebrates His Golden Jubilee This Year. His Name Has Been Connected With London's Promenade Concerts Since 1895, When He Began to Conduct Them, and He Has Never Missed One Since

Where Budgets Are Balanced

SOME TIME AGO, a news story from East Lampeter, Pa., stated that the citizens of this little town had sent a delegation to Washington to ask the Government to please NOT give them $56,000. The money had been appropriated to erect a new consolidated schoolhouse. The spokesman of the delegation said: "Borrowing money and accepting gifts are against our traditions." Since their protest the school has been built, but the Government has agreed to keep open the five one-room schools that the "plain people" wish their children to attend.

The inhabitants of East Lampeter are Mennonites and Amishmen. Their town has no public debt and their citizens owe no money.

Here in the heart of a rich farming country these people have lived a thrifty existence for several generations. The land is rolling and gently wooded, the water is plentiful and clear, and these benefits produce farm products of finest quality.

In the old town of Lancaster, which is the hub of the "Pennsylvania Dutch" section, there is one of the largest of American retail fresh-produce markets. Almost every day is market day here, and the horse and wagon is still supreme, for the "plain people" do not look with favor on automobiles. For many years there was a curb market, but now, with the growth of traffic, five indoor markets house the mounds of fresh vegetables, and cooked and fresh food of all kinds. Long aisles cross and recross by double stalls. In most of the buildings the market masters run restaurants, where the quality of the food is unsurpassed. And if the visitor is fortunate enough to be invited to an Amish or Mennonite home he will find the same fare, the only difference being he will not have to pay for it.

As for that, the prices are low in every line. You can buy, from Mrs. Neff—a pleasant, rosy-faced matron in simple gray dress and black bonnet—long stalks of crisp celery and huge, round cauliflower. "How much is the celery, Mrs. Neff?" "Would 10 cents be too much? The stalks are heavy?"

There are baked beans, with crisp brown strips of bacon, potato salad, dried beef, and, of course, smear case—that most delectable of all cottage cheese. There are homemade rolls, pies, and cakes. Jellies of all kinds sparkle in the sun slanting through the stalls. And over it all hangs the aroma of well-being and contentment.

The "plain people" believe in direct selling and control of prices. It has made their community better than well-to-do. Their wants are simple, however. You will not find a radio in the home, nor, in fact, a musical instrument of any kind. But they are, after a fashion, a musical people. There is always a hymn after prayer at meals. Often on a warm evening the family and friends sit on the long farmhouse porch and sing. Usually one of the older members gives the key and tempo. I asked one such song starter how he knew when he was in tune. "I don't," he said, quite simply.

Theirs is the truly democratic heritage. They are independent but loyal to the ideals of democracy. And when they refused the benefits of government relief money they said: "We have conscientious scruples against accepting the money. It has been our custom to care for our own poor, which is the Scriptural reading, according to Matthew 26:11. We should prefer to continue to do so."

These are really "plain people" in all that the words imply. And if their buttonless, ornament-bare clothes make outsiders smile, the smile has a great deal of affection in it, especially if the observer has lived among them and glimpsed the real sincerity beneath the plainness.

J. R.

Sunday Towns

In the remote interior regions of Brazil, Pierre Deffontaines, professor of human geography at the Federal District University, Rio de Janeiro, has made a study of towns which are inhabited only on Sundays.

Known as *Villas de Domingo*, or Sunday Towns, these unusual communities have developed from a combination of new-world and old-world social and religious customs. Through the American Geographical Society of New York, Mr. Deffontaines points out that the embyro of such a settlement is a church and a plaza forming the center of the civil state where vital statistics are registered.

"Often the town comes to life only on ceremonial days, Sundays, and feast days," writes Deffontaines. "During the week it shows little activity. Economic need has not produced as many of the towns of interior Brazil as has the desire for social life. Over large areas stores and shops are unnecessary, as supplies and provisions are stored in homes and most of the larger estates make purchases from a depot. First of the Sunday towns was probably Santos, founded in 1545. Today, Santos has a constant population—even on week days—of 150,000."

Wyandotte
RIPE OLIVES
Oroville, Calif.

Yankee Doodle Dandy

THE FIRST American version of "Yankee Doodle" was sung by British regulars in 1755 to ridicule colonial troops who were operating with them against the French in northern New York, according to "American Speech," linguistic quarterly published by the Columbia University Press. Despite Braddock's defeat, it is explained, the British still held the colonials in great contempt.

Dr. Richard Schuckburgh, army surgeon with the British forces, wrote the song, which was taken up by the colonials and became very popular during the Revolution, says Harold Davis of Calais, Maine. "It is recorded that Percy's troops, on their way to Lexington and Concord, marched out of Boston to the tune. Webster's Dictionary states that the air was heard under its present name in Samuel Arnold's opera, 'Two to One,' which was presented in London in 1784."

The origin of this tune and the derivation of the words "Yankee Doodle" have never been determined with certainty, Mr. Davis declares. "The tune is an old one and has been recognized variously—as an air of the medieval church, an English nursery rhyme, a bit of Cavalier doggerel verse deriding Cromwell, a national dance of the Magyars, an old French vintage song, the heroic Danza Esparta of brave old Biscay, and as a Dutch reapers' song," he points out.

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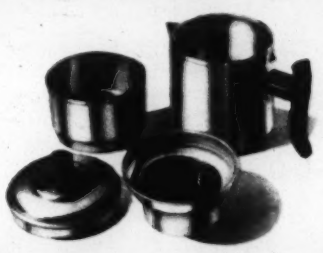

1. Makes Sanka Coffee by the modern drip method.
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Mail the coupon now for your Drip-o-lator. And get Sanka Coffee at your grocer's. It's available in the correct drip grind for use in the Drip-o-lator. Sanka Coffee is a product of General Foods.

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Please send me, postpaid, the Individual Drip-o-lator, for which I enclose 65¢ (stamps or money order).

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(This offer expires December 31, 1938—Good only in U.S.A.)

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(Continued from Page 5)

make plans to return to Vancouver by air."

It is so little trouble for mothers traveling with small children to go by plane that many who have done so on one occasion rarely care to return to slower modes of transportation. The stewardesses give them help, of course, and railroads have taken a tip from the air lines in that respect, and now have stewardesses on some of the better trains. The planes also carry special feeding kits for children, preparing such articles of food as may be required en route. And any such trip is soon over. A mother and child may board a plane in New York at 5:15 p. m., have supper, go to bed, and wake up in San Francisco at 8:15 the next morning. They may do much the same thing in the easterly direction. Or they may fly from San Francisco to Los Angeles in two hours, or to Seattle in little more. All meals served aloft, by the way, are part of the service and cost the traveler nothing extra. Usually, they are good, too.

* * *

A Michigan manufacturer, his wife, son, and the boy's grandmother have flown, on several occasions, from their home in Michigan to California and back.

There is a great deal of plane travel on the Pacific coast. San Diego, Los Angeles, and San Francisco all are busy centers. San Francisco offers connections with the Pan American planes to and from Honolulu, Manila, and Hong Kong. Portland and Seattle also originate considerable travel, with a link to Vancouver and Alaska. TWA and American Airlines share some of this western traffic with United Air Lines, while Eastern Air Lines makes various connections between New York, Chicago, Miami, and the South. Certain other lines figure in the network which aviation companies have spread across continental North America.

For some reason unknown to United Air Lines officials, most of their mother-and-child traffic is on the Seattle-San Francisco run, although Los Angeles and San Diego are important in that way, too. One explanation tentatively offered is that the army and navy families, numerous along the coast, are extremely air-minded. Also, the coast-to-coast trip is well patronized by parents and children.

The children invariably are well behaved and happy in the air. They ask questions about the plane and its equipment and operation, so stewardesses say; and the boys frequently confess that they aspire to become pilots. "What's this?" and "What's that?" keep them all busy for some time. Then the children are content to look out of the windows of the soaring ship. "How high are we?" and "How fast are we going?" they ask. Presently they may walk about a little, and visit with other passengers. Next they look at the magazines or picture books, or play with the puzzles or games, produced by the stewardess from her magic cupboard, out of which almost anything may come. And, finally, if it is a long trip, they sleep—for even adult passengers snooze comfortably in the easy chairs, heads softly pillowed, as the ship buzzes along at 180 miles an hour or faster.

* * *

These speedy and comfortable planes are of great value to many persons in need of just such service. There was a Los Angeles businessman on a trip to New York. He wired his wife that he had to sail for Europe two days later, and that he would take her and their daughter with him if the two could get to New York in time to sail with him. They got there—by plane. There was the man in San Francisco who found on Monday afternoon that he simply had to be in Chicago by Wednesday evening. The plane provided the answer.

There was the officer on the Dollar Line ship, due in San Francisco and scheduled to make a quick turn-around and sail for the Orient. He learned by radio that he had just become a father. His wife and child were doing very well, thank you—but in Seattle. He could not get there to see them. But when the baby was three and one half days old, both mother and child took plane for San Francisco in time for Daddy to meet his new daughter before sailing away again, and everybody was happy ever after.

Planes sometimes carry strangely assorted groups of passengers. A United Air Lines plane from Omaha to Chicago recently had on board a man and his wife who had gone west in an oxcart 60 years before, and had carved a home out of the prairies near Paris, Neb. They had not seen Chicago since they left it in the 'seventies, and, naturally, found a far different city. In the same plane was a girl of 2½ years, who never before had been out of Omaha.

* * *

Some children never have traveled any other way than by air. R. F. Ahrens, Chicago district traffic manager for United Air Lines, returned last month after a round trip to Los Angeles with his wife and two children. His daughter, Lynne, who is only 6, already has traveled 18,000 miles—entirely by air. His daughter, Gretchen, now 1½, had previously flown from Seattle to Chicago, and the Los Angeles trip gave her 6,000 miles by air.

Air lines officials long have believed that if more women learned of the comfort and speed of air travel by personal experience they would lose any timidity they might have about flying. To familiarize as many as possible with the advantages of the skyway route, the aviation lines maintained an offer, for 45 days last spring, to carry any wife free, if her husband made a trip of a certain distance by air. Some 550 women took advantage of this opportunity to fly out of San Francisco on United Air Lines planes only. Other air lines, which had made the same offer, were able to report considerable patronage of the same sort. The lines feel that nine out of ten women who never had flown before were converted by the experience, and not only are willing to have their husbands fly, but now want to travel that way themselves, perhaps with their children.

* * *

Aviation statisticians estimate that there are 200,000 steady customers in the United States, traveling entirely, or almost entirely, by air. In addition, there are another 150,000 who fly occasionally. Many others want to do so. Among them are innumerable children and young people who have grown up with aviation. These children, some of them, are among those already going places by air, with or without their parents, particularly on the longer-haul routes where speed and cleanliness are especially apparent.

There are, of course, many famous persons who travel by air. Whether Charlie McCarthy is to be regarded as a child or an adult perhaps is a debatable point. But few will dispute that he is currently famous, at least in the United States. He is the eminent dummy who accompanies Edgar Bergen, the equally eminent ventriloquist, on his forays. Some time ago Bergen and McCarthy traveled together on a United Air Lines sleeper plane. Naturally, Edgar bought a berth for Charlie so that he might have a good night's rest, and Charlie was suitably attired in green silk pajamas and a neat tan dressing gown.

Among Charlie's admirers long had been Roberta Black, the pretty stewardess, who likes children as passengers. Of course, she spoke to Charlie and, as one does to little people, complimenting him on his appearance.

"How nice you look," she observed, plucking at the lapel of his dressing gown. "Green silk pajamas and everything!"

"Yes, you fresh thing!" Charlie retorted, with unexpected pettishness. "How'd you like to have me call everybody's attention to what you're wearing?"

It must have been the pixie in him, and Bergen reproved him, but Miss Black still says you meet such interesting people when you fly, and that it is the only job for her!

Courtesy Standard Oil Company of California, American Airlines

"HOW HIGH ARE WE?" . . . "HOW FAST ARE WE GOING?"

Children Find Plenty to Keep Them Occupied and Interested in the Air, and the Stewardesses Delight in Helping Them to Enjoy the Experience. Even Very Little Girls Grin in Anticipation as They Wave Adieu to Those Who Must Stay Behind

Home of Evangeline

Nova Scotia, land of Acadian memories made classic by Longfellow's poem, contains many features of interest to visitors. It boasts the largest aggregation of apple orchards in the British Dominions. The longest "main street" in America—St. Mary's Bay Shore—runs for 30 miles through continuous little villages, where one may hear French patois as spoken three centuries ago. The ancient wishing well and the old willows of Grand Pré still survive in Evangeline Park, the site of the original Acadian village.

Current-Propelled Ferry

Employing the same principle as tack on a sailboat or sea sled in providing forward movement, a government-operated ferry on the swift, chalky Tanana River in interior Alaska utilizes the speed of the current to propel the craft from bank to bank.

The unique ferry furnishes a connecting link on the well-known Richardson Highway between Fairbanks and Valdez. The ferry is suspended freely in the current by double pulleys riding on a high cable stretched across the river and anchored at each end. A pilot wheel is mounted on one side of the ferry and this operates rudders which control the direction of the movement. On the upstream side of each corner of the ferry is a paddle-like surface which can be lowered at will beneath the hull of the craft to catch the current and speed the ferry along. In crossing the stream, one of the paddles, fastened to a wooden arm operating on a fulcrum, is raised while the other is lowered in order to head the ferry into the current.

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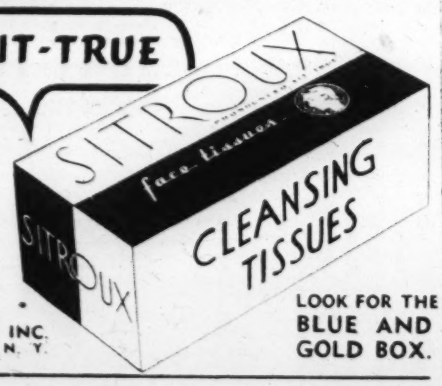

LOOK FOR THE BLUE AND GOLD BOX.

Becky Sharp's School

THE "YOUNG LADIES" of "Miss Pinkerton's Academy," including Becky Sharp, would doubtless experience considerable amazement if they entered that academy today.

Boston House—the original of Thackeray's "Miss Pinkerton's Academy"—still stands in Chiswick Mall, London, although the school itself has been removed to the south coast of England. But it is the same school, though the century that has passed since Becky Sharp and the amiable Amelia Sedley went to it has wrought such vast changes in the education of girls that their only scholastic meeting ground with the pupils of today would probably be the trials of the multiplication table.

* * *

The original Boston House, built in the eighteenth century, was the shooting box of Lord Boston. Green fields threaded by country lanes surrounded the picturesque paved square in which it stood behind high iron gates. London then was still some miles to the east. Gradually, however, it crept outwards, covering the green fields with houses and shops and turning country lanes into city streets.

By 1889, the school was surrounded by bricks and mortar, and Miss Wilson, the principal, transferred it to Eastbourne. In 1894, she built the present spacious building on the Downs, and the school has remained there ever since. Boston House girls probably know their "Vanity Fair" better than most schoolgirls, for today it has almost become part of their own personal history, since the company which owns the school is known as Miss Pinkerton's Academy Trust, Ltd.

In 1827, when Boston House first became a school—the beginning of Miss Pinkerton and her Academy—there were no trains.

Reports from a pupil of a slightly later day tell of a beautiful garden with large lawns, an ancient acacia, and a big, old cedar tree. The girls played "Prisoner's Base" and "Rounders" under them. Tennis and even croquet were hardly known, and cricket had certainly not been thought of as a fit game for girls. There was a large kitchen garden. The pupils were allowed in it but once a year, when they might eat as much as they could in an allotted five minutes.

Close to the outside wall of the garden was a path known as "The Shady Walk." Girls were fined half a crown if they trespassed there, the enormity of the offense being mainly due to the fact that it was overlooked by the preparatory school to which Thackeray went as a boy. Nor could the girls expect much enlivenment from their lessons.

* * *

With the coming of Mrs. Catchpole in 1866, however, a more enlightened and enjoyable era began. Mrs. Catchpole was generous, kind, and good looking. In the schoolroom she wore a rich black silk dress and a mauve Mary Stuart cap with white edges, the ends of which fell over her shoulder and reached to her waist. Lessons, too, became more interesting, and the pupils had celebrated professors to teach them music, singing, and drawing. Instruction in the court curtsy and deportment were, of course, indispensable in those days.

Since that time Boston House has continued to march with the educational times. It is proud of its history as a pioneer in the field of women's education, but is sometimes tempted to wonder what its founder would think of the successors of Miss Amelia Sedley, clad in gym tunic or chemistry overall, playing cricket or turning somersaults in the gymnasium, studying for "Matric," going on to the universities and entering the professions. J. T.

BOSTON HOUSE, YESTERDAY AND TODAY
The Original of Thackeray's "Miss Pinkerton's Academy" Is Shown at the Top of the Page. It Is in Chiswick Mall, London. The Growth of the City Drove the School to Eastbourne, as Shown Directly Above

Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

Making Lace . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

Having just read the very interesting article on Pillow Lace Making in the Weekly Magazine Section of June 8, last, I thought a short account of my own experiences in lace-work might interest others, as they prove once again that one is never "too old" to do anything one really desires to accomplish.

From early childhood I had a great desire to make "lace on a cushion," as I called it, but not until I was over 50 did a lace pillow and bobbins come quite unexpectedly into my possession. Then there were no instructions and all efforts to find a teacher were vain. So the pillow was useless until I happened to find, in a second-hand bookstore, a small book on pillow lace making. The book was in French, and my knowledge of that language very limited. However, with the help of a dictionary, and the excellent pictures (every stitch being illustrated), plus some perseverance, I could make edgings quite creditably within a year or two. Now, more than 10 years later, I'm still learning, trying more difficult patterns, and don't I enjoy it! GRACE E. MITCHELL
Hove, Sussex, England

* * *

England's World Position . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

In Sir Norman Angell's article, "An Appeal for Peace With Honor," that appeared in the Magazine Section of the Monitor for June 29, he takes England and the League of Nations to task for refusing to press oil sanctions against Italy on account of the risk of war. He ignores the acknowledged fact, though, that without co-operation of the United States such sanctions would have been worse than useless.

In berating England, moreover, for temporizing with evil, as he sees it, on account of its own weakness in armaments, he forgets that it was because other nations refused to follow its lead in disarmament that it was left at such a disadvantage.

Sir Norman Angell stresses the discrepancy between the morality of nations and the individuals comprising the nations, but surely individuals cannot interfere with impunity in their neighbor's affairs, however much they may deplore them, unless their own interests are vitally at stake; and what is England, one of the smallest countries in the world, to set itself up as the peacemaker and judge of everyone else?

Actually the whole world is feeling its way, nation by nation, toward a better state of things, each in its own way, despite dire mistakes (active or passive) and nations are not always in a position to "judge righteous judgment" about their neighbors.

Perhaps the world, as a whole, has eaten too greedily of the fruit of the "knowledge of good and evil," has become somewhat drunk with its own material dominion and lost sight of spiritual values. It is, however, surely beginning to awake to this and the voice of a vast multitude of decent folk of all nationalities will not remain indefinitely inarticulate, but must sooner or later drown the strident mockeries of wrong and enforce against it the laws of universal good. EDGAR NEWGASS
Great Missenden,
Bucks, England.

Among Our Contributors . .

DR. HEWLETT JOHNSON, D. D., B. Sc., the Dean of Canterbury and the author of the leading article in this week's Magazine Section, often is confused with the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, whom he somewhat resembles in appearance as well as in title.

Wide World
THE DEAN

"As I walk about the precincts of Canterbury Cathedral I am frequently mistaken for the Archbishop," Dr. Johnson said recently, speaking at the annual meeting of the Friends of Canterbury Cathedral. "Somebody bows low, mutters 'Your Grace,' and I bow in return and, with my accustomed modesty, murmur, 'Not yet.' Lately, I have taken merely to bowing and smiling benignly, whereupon people go away and say, 'How affable the Archbishop is today.' Thus do I do my day's good turn to the Primate."

Wide World
THE ARCHBISHOP

Dr. Johnson has been Dean of Canterbury since 1931. Prior to that time, he was Dean of Manchester for seven years, and before that had been Examining Chaplain to the Bishops of Chester for 11 years. He is the founder and proprietor of the magazine, The Interpreter.

Biographer of several tennis players, HELEN HULETT SEARL has done program and other work for the United States Lawn Tennis Association over a period of several years. She is familiar with all the leading players and has written articles about women in sports for leading magazines.

Special writer for the Monitor on labor topics, FREDERICK W. CARR now is in Europe gaining first-hand knowledge of the industrial and employment situation, particularly in Great Britain. DEMAREE BESS is a member of the Monitor's European editorial staff. LINDEN E. JONES, author of the week's Magazine Editorial, lives in East Launceston, Tasmania, Australia. ROBERT R. MULLEN is a member of the Monitor's Boston staff who has specialized on municipal administration and politics. ROBERT W. DESMOND, associate editor of the Magazine Section, flying recently from San Francisco to Chicago, was impressed by the advantages of air transportation for women and children, as well as for businessmen in a hurry.

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WITH no interference with your present work, with no sacrifice of your hours of recreation, you can master this easy, natural, modern shorthand in six weeks of Home Study. It would be easy for you to take two hours a day from your spare time for six weeks—and that is ample for the average student. Many have learned Speedwriting in less time.

Speedwriting is a scientific system of shorthand using the letters of the alphabet instead of arbitrary signs and symbols. It is, like all other recognized systems, phonetic. It uses the dominant sounds to express the word. But Speedwriting records these sounds in familiar letters rather than unfamiliar symbols. This principle, of course, is only the beginning of Speedwriting but it shows you that Speedwriting is built upon foundation knowledge *that you already have* rather than on a foundation that will take you months to learn and even then will be always difficult and confusing.

Send for the free book, which gives you full information about Speedwriting, the modern shorthand, and tells you how it will enable you to become a fast, accurate shorthand writer in 72 hours of home study. Mail the coupon—no cost or obligation.

"You Must Have Spent Years on Shorthand"

"No; I learned it in 6 WEEKS!"

HER employer laughed aloud. *"Six weeks! You're joking, Miss Baker.* No one could learn shorthand in six weeks. You have been with us about a month and you are by far the most competent secretary I ever had. Surely you don't expect me to believe that you gained your present speed and accuracy in only six weeks! Why—a great many of our stenographers have studied shorthand for ten months or a year or more and still they make a great many errors."

"That isn't their fault, Mr. Chapman. Old-fashioned shorthand requires months of hard study and practice, and even when it is mastered it is difficult to read. But Speedwriting is very easy. I——"

"Speedwriting? What's that?"

For answer the girl handed her employer her notebook.

"Why, this is remarkable, Miss Baker. It's in simple A. B. C.'s!"

"Yes, surely. That's how I learned it so quickly. *Any one* can learn Speedwriting. There are only a few easy rules. There are no hooks or curves; every 'character' you use is a letter you already know—one that your hand needs no special training to make."

"Well, that's the most remarkable thing I ever heard of. I could use that myself at board meetings and a dozen other places. You can write it rapidly, too!"

"One boy I know who studied Speedwriting *in his own home,* took dictation at the rate of 106 words a minute after only 15 hours of study."

"Miss Baker, where can I get some literature on Speedwriting? I really believe I'll take it up myself!"

What Monitor Readers Say About Speedwriting

I have been delighted with the Speedwriting books. They are clear, logical, easy to use, and very practical. I formerly studied an older shorthand system, and as I have gone over the Speedwriting Course, I have been very thankful that educators have had the wisdom to provide this new way, which has so many advantages. The uncertainty of the symbol system has been replaced with the ordinary alphabet, so familiar that it is a joy to study Speedwriting—Laura Keevil, Philadelphia, Pa.

Four points regarding Speedwriting have impressed me and they make me realize that it is the most practical shorthand. They are:—the facility with which it can be learned; the ease of its transcription; the length of time that it can be retained in one's memory; and the fact that from the beginning one can put it into use because of your method of teaching first the one hundred words of highest frequency. Indeed, I am very glad that I saw your advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor.—Ruth H. Casler, Los Angeles, California.

I have found the course in Speedwriting all that you claimed it to be. It is like the multiplication table, once learned you never forget it. By using the letters of the alphabet no time is lost in learning new and strange symbols. Dictation that has been taken in Speedwriting can be read back with ease at any time. — Genevieve Whatley, Wichita Falls, Texas.

School of Speedwriting, Inc., Dept. 149
200 Madison Ave., New York

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